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PURPOSE OF IRISH TERRORISTS IS TO STOP SETTLEMENT

Increasing Wave of Terrorism Is
Believed Due to Extremists
Wish to Prevent the Gen-
erally Desired Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—The
wave of terrorism in Ireland is in-
creasing in violence. Two further
murders were reported yesterday. The
representative of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor understands that it is
considered to be the view of the gov-
ernment that the object of these
murders, which are being committed by
masked and secret gangs, is twofold,
seeking on the one hand to terrorize
the Irish executives, and on the other
to inflame public opinion in England
against any further concessions to
Ireland.

The information available is to the
effect that the great majority of Irish
people, including Sinn Feiners, is
anxious for a peaceful settlement, and
the murder gangs wish to prevent
this at all costs.

A minute inquiry is being made into
the circumstances surrounding the
murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork.
The police records, which are being
thoroughly investigated and laid be-
fore the coroner's jury, explain satis-
factorily all the movements of the
police on the night in question.

Thomas McCurtain, who was assas-
sinated, though an ardent Sinn Feiner,
seems to have been very highly re-
spected, and the opinion is hardening
that the crime was committed by Sinn
Feiners themselves for ulterior mo-
tives.

Arrests in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—Law-
rence Ginnell, Nationalist member of
the House of Commons for the north
division of Westmeath, was arrested
today for the second time by the mili-
tary and police.

Mr. Ginnell was previously arrested
in 1917 for contempt of court, and on
conviction was sentenced to six
months' imprisonment. He served the
term at the jail in Dublin.

Philip Shanahan, Sinn Fein member
of Parliament and prominent in local
Sinn Fein activities, was arrested to-
night.

Prisoners from various parts of Ire-
land have been arriving all day at
Mountjoy jail. Heavy military guards
accompanied them.

Ireland's "Grave Crisis"

LONDON, England (Saturday)—"The
gravest crisis in the whole Irish his-
tory" is the description applied to the
present situation by the Dublin cor-
respondent of The Times, in relating
that the country is fast drifting into
anarchy.

"The Irish public views events with
profound dismay," he says, "and is
amazed and frightened at the govern-
ment's failure to recognize the facts
of the situation."

Public officials, it is said, live under
the shadow of murder; some are un-
able to leave their houses day or
night. Murder societies are com-
pletely organized and are aware of
the movements of all officials, who on
their part are equally cognizant of
the sympathies of the telegraphers in
the state service are largely with the
conspirators, they dare not use the wires
to transmit official information.

The news columns of the London
morning papers are dominated by the
Irish trouble; they give the greatest
prominence to the murder of Alan
Bell, presiding magistrate for the
county of Dublin, while some treat
the case of William O'Brien, a Dublin
alderman, who is on hunger strike, as
equally serious.

The Daily News denounces the treat-
ment of O'Brien as "criminal lunacy,"
and, referring to Andrew Bonar Law's
statement in the House of Commons,
imputes to him the same spirit as ac-
tuated Mr. Bell's murderers.

The Times also condemns the govern-
ment's attitude toward O'Brien as
calculated to inflame that body of
Irish opinion, whereon, it says, the
salvation of Ireland ultimately
depends. The newspaper declares it-
self forced to believe that the situation
has passed entirely beyond the govern-
ment's control, and thinks that
Irishmen have begun to accept with
sullen acquiescence open war on the
government.

The Daily Chronicle and Morning
Post, on the other hand, defend the
treatment of O'Brien. They contend
that the Sinn Fein has shown itself
to be essentially a murder society,
and as O'Brien is a Sinn Feiner, they
argue that he is in the line of the
murder conspiracy, which neither he
nor the other leaders have ever de-
nounced.

The Morning Post again calls at-
tention to the failure of the Adminis-
tration to govern Ireland. It advo-
cates stringent methods, and main-
tains that the position has now become
such that Great Britain must either
grant Ireland complete independence
or reconquer her.

CONSULS AT CORONATION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A
telegram from Cairo states that ac-
cording to a Damascus paper received
there, the American, Persian and Ital-
ian consuls were present at the cor-
onation of Emir Feisal as King of
Syria.

SUMMER TIME BEGINS IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—In
accordance with statutory "summer
time," all clocks in Great Britain
were advanced one hour at 2 o'clock
this morning. The new time will end
September 27.

SUCCESS OF LABOR PARTY DOUBTED

Matthew Woll Sees No Hope
for the Organization in the
United States—Conditions
Different in Britain, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois (Sunday)—"Conditions
in the United States are so different from
those in England that a Labor Party
which expects to succeed here, in view
of the progress made by the British
Labor Party, will find itself greatly
mistaken," said Matthew Woll, presi-
dent of the Photo-Engravers Interna-
tional Union and vice-president of the
American Federation of Labor, in re-
viewing the Labor Party movement in
the United States.

"Great Britain is mostly industrial;
the majority of the workers in the
United States are agricultural," said
Mr. Woll, in explanation of his con-
clusion, arrived at on the basis of a
broad national experience. "The people
of Great Britain are practically one
people; here in the United States we
are many peoples; a little world."

Racial Situation

"England has not the racial situation
to contend with which exists in the
United States. The population is Eng-
lish; it speaks one language; it has
one way of thinking; our population
comes from every section of the world,
bringing with it all of the national
characteristics of the various home
lands. It needs no detailed analysis
to show that this creates a situation
quite different politically from the
situation in England."

"Distance in England is a matter of
hours, while in the United States it
is a matter of days. Industries in
England are prone to gather in dis-
tricts. In this country an industrial
section may be occupied by a hundred
industries. Many of the factors that
operate toward Labor Party success in
England are lacking in this country.
There is much to be said also for
the conviction which is held in the
United States that indulgence in inde-
pendent Labor political activity, of a
partisan character, dissipates to a dan-
gerous degree the interest of the
workers in the economic organization is-
sues. The economic organization is, in
above all, the first need of the work-
ers, and is the agency upon which they
must rely for advancement in every
fundamental particular."

Voting Strength

"If there was nothing else to be
said, the idea of a Labor Party in the
United States is absurd on the face
of its voting strength. If the
organized workers represented in the
American Federation of Labor were to
cast their votes for a Labor Party can-
didate for President there would be
cast some 3,000,000 votes, allowing for
those who always neglect to vote,
those who are disqualified by lack of
legal residence, etc. The total vote
for President in 1916 was 18,500,000.
When 18,500,000 are voting how can
3,000,000 voters elect a candidate who
depends upon those 3,000,000 voters
alone. On the other hand, 3,000,000
voters may easily constitute a balance
of power capable of bringing success
to one and defeat to another. A far
smaller number than that constituted a
balance of power in 1916."

"I do not think the national Labor
Party will have any effect on the re-
sult of the coming election," continued
Mr. Woll. "Its vote will be small."

Federation of Labor's Aims

"Meantime the American Federa-
tion of Labor will continue with the
nonpartisan policy it has laid down
of endeavoring to defeat its enemies,
and elect those who are friendly. It
will not run into conflict with the
Labor Party movement, because it
will ignore that movement. Its aim
will be not so much to elect men to
office as to punish Labor's enemies
who are in office, by preventing them
from going back. If we can unseat
a substantial number of congressmen
who have taken a decided anti-Labor
stand, we shall have reason to hope
that congressmen, in general, will
give more attention than they have
given to Labor's point of view and to
the welfare of the great masses of our
people in general."

"The Labor Party adopted in its
beginning measures that could only
harm its prospects. It made a mistake
in attacking the American Federation
of Labor, for, in doing so, it attacked
the economic organization of the
workers which has brought them to
the position they now occupy."

"Reverting to the British Labor
Party," said Mr. Woll, in conclusion,
"when they speak of what has been
accomplished through it for the work-
ers of Great Britain, wherein are the
workers of Great Britain so much
better off than are the workers of the
United States? The proponents of
Labor Party political action do not
make this clear at all. Perhaps this
is because they find it impossible. A
Labor Party in the United States is
a dream, and it is going to be recog-
nized as such."

FRENCH DESIRE FOR BRITISH GOOD WILL

Premier's Plea for United Diplo-
matic Front—French Press
Blames Mr. Barthou for His
Criticism of British Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday)—News-
papers continue to blame Louis Bar-
thou for what one of them calls his
vehement and bitter attack on Eng-
land in the Chamber of Deputies. The
speech of Alexander Millerand, point-
ing out the necessity for unity of the
diplomatic front is generally indorsed.
"When Paris is threatened," he said,
"London is no longer safe." On the
Treaty he was as firm and frank as
ever. There cannot be any weaken-
ing about the execution of its terms,
although France does not desire to be
vindictive, and, when persuaded of the
good faith of Germany, will readily
consent to close economic collabora-
tion.

France demands only justice, he
said. She is magnanimous, but will
not be a dupe. The most significant
part of his statement was that in
which he stated that France cannot
wait for an indefinite period for de-
cisions to be taken which are urgent.
He appealed to the Allies to hear him
when he said that reparations were
essential, and that the coal question
was one of supreme importance.

The French policy toward Russia
is similar to the policy of England and
America, which favor trading with the
soviets. French opinion would con-
sent to the Turks remaining in Con-
stantinople, provided that the Straits
are neutralized. He further intimated
that the Allies' demands for excuses
and reparations in connection with the
attacks on French officers in Germany
have been postponed owing to the coup
d'état, but will soon be presented.

The afternoon papers approve these
declarations, which are sincere and
not illusory, although quite friendly
in tone toward the associated powers.

Mr. Barthou's Criticism

Friday—The attack by Louis Bar-
thou on British policy is in general
deplored by the press. It is noted
that at the same moment as Mr. Bar-
thou delivered his criticisms in the
French Chamber of Deputies, Mr.
Lloyd George delivered a speech ex-
pressing the utmost friendliness for
France in the British Parliament. Mr.
Barthou had many hard things to say
about the non-application of the
Treaty which Germany is not dis-
posed to execute. He particularly
pointed out that all the odium of the
alleged harshness toward Germany
fell on France. Menacing notes were
always signed by Mr. Clemenceau or
Mr. Millerand, and conciliatory notes
containing concessions by Mr. Lloyd
George. It was not the French peo-
ple who were eager about the sur-
render of war criminals, unless it was
certain that the demand could be en-
forced. Mr. Lloyd George promised
their delivery at the British election.
The British authorities, in fact, asked
for Admiral von Tirpitz and others,
and yet the British Government urged
modifications leaving France in an
unbending position.

Question of French Security

He urged that if the French people
were molested, punishment must be
pressed forth, with or without the sup-
port of the Allies. When he spoke
of neglect to disarm Germany, and
Germany's non-delivery of coal, there
was an ironic cry of "Vive Clemenceau!"

Especially he regretted that France's
security, in the shape of the British
and American treaties, was not as-
sured. England had gained in Africa
and was safe in Europe. Presiden-
tialism had been silent about the lib-
erty of the seas. He spoke of the
crushing military service that France
is obliged to endure.

With regard to Russia, other na-
tions were making peace, and England
was encouraging them and renewing
commercial relations. He warned
France not to be the last to pursue
this new policy.

His tone with regard to England did
not please the Chamber, but when Mr.
Letroquer and Mr. Millerand gave
assurances of mutual friendship, Mr.
Barthou heartily agreed that the sen-
timents of the two countries were
admirable.

Financial Conference Planned

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A
crisis is being reached in the tram-
way workers' dispute. Yesterday
strike notices were sent out to ex-
pire on Saturday, unless an advance
of 10c weekly is conceded. This action
occasioned considerable surprise as,
when the industrial council adjourned
until Tuesday next, it was stated that
negotiations were being conducted
with a sincere desire to reach an
agreement.

There are apparently two difficul-
ties. The first concerns the date from
which any additional advance should
operate. The second is due to the fact
that even the workers' representatives
realize that the financial position of
the tramways makes it impossible to
concede any advance, unless Parlia-
ment passes a bill permitting in-
creased fares.

The joint industrial council was in-
formed that the Ministry of Transport
would promote the necessary bill after
Easter.

It is generally hoped that some de-
cision inducing a withdrawal of the
strike notices will be reached at Tues-
day's meeting.

He would not believe that England
would deny her signature on these
treaties. Mr. Francois Marsal an-
nounced that the financial situation
was improving and would be satisfac-
tory by July if production were not in-
terfered with.

Syrian Question Discussed

PARIS, France (Saturday)—During
the debate in the Chamber of Deputies,
Mr. Bellet, a deputy, recalled that
125 American Protestant bishops had
declared they would never again shake
a Frenchman's hand if France con-
tinued to take the blood-stained hand
of the Turk. He declared that France
could not leave the "victims of the
Turk" under the domination of their
persecutors.

Mr. Lenoir, another deputy, vehe-
mently denounced Emir Feisal, the
recently proclaimed King of Syria,
as menacing the independence of
populations of whom France was the
traditional protector.

Aristide Briand, a former Premier,
intervened with a short speech with
regard to Syria.

"If we were not in Syria and Cilicia,
who would be there?" he asked. "These
populations before the war begged
Europe to relieve them from the Turk-
ish yoke."

"If France victorious cannot free
herself economically she will be de-
feated. To France, Cilicia means cot-
ton and other riches. Emir Feisal
would be in the right place as admin-
istrator under French control, but he
has exceeded his rôle. Because he has
been chosen by others than the French,
a difficult task has been created for
the Premier which his skill and good
will will solve. If human difficulties
arise between the Allies, when the
government strongly presents its resolu-
tion, it is not England that will dis-
honor its signature."

LABOR TO OPPOSE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

British Trade Union Leader
Takes Up Prime Minister's
"Challenge" That Labor Aims
at Overthrowing Capitalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A
special conference of trade unionists
and co-operators was held in London
on Saturday afternoon. The chairman
stated that the Prime Minister had in-
dicated that the forthcoming battle
would be between the Coalition, and
Labor, and challenged Labor with the
desire to overthrow the capitalist sys-
tem. For once in his life the Prime
Minister was right, he said. He had
chosen the ground for the battle, and
Labor took up the challenge.

Mr. Bevin, familiarly known as "the
dockers' attorney," declared that if a
favorable opportunity presented itself,
Mr. Lloyd George would maneuver
the Labor movement into a false po-
sition and declare war on the industrial
council. It would be a gigantic
blunder to remain unprepared for
such a contingency, and he believed
that a common soviet scheme for the
whole country might be prepared
ready for application at any oppor-
tunity.

George Lansbury, the Labor leader,
suggested that the printing trades
federation should advise newspaper
proprietors that May Day must be kept
as a general holiday, but it had been
of course understood that workers
should receive full pay for this day of
respite.

It is noticeable in all existing dis-
putes, including this meeting, that the
clamor for higher wages is usually
hedged about with precautions against
any increased work being accom-
plished, and that demands for shorter
hours and holidays are usually ac-
companied by stipulation against any
loss of pay.

Miners' Demands Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—
There is no change in the situation
at the coal fields. The Premier sum-
moned a meeting of the Cabinet this
evening to consider the government's
answer to the men's demands. The
answer will be communicated to the
executive of the Miners Federation at
Downing Street tomorrow morning.

Tramway Workers' Dispute

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crisis is being reached in the tram-
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formed that the Ministry of Transport
would promote the necessary bill after
Easter.

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cision inducing a withdrawal of the
strike notices will be reached at Tues-
day's meeting.

PACKERS OPPOSE GROCERS' DEMANDS

Sharing of Refrigerator Car
Privileges. They Contend,
Would Interfere With Legiti-
mate Trade Rightfully Theirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The demands of
the National Wholesale Grocers Asso-
ciation on the packers and the rail-
roads would require the use of more
than 50,000 additional refrigerator
cars a year, and in the case of Swift
& Company alone, would necessitate
the cutting down of the number of
peddler car routes they now operate
from 717 per week to 150 per week,
so R. D. Rynder, attorney for Swift &
Company, told Clyde B. Aitchinson,
of the Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion, on Saturday in making the first
packer opening statement here.

Mr. Rynder added that the cutting
off of peddler car routes to such an
extent would result in serious incon-
venience to the small towns in obtain-
ing an adequate supply of fresh meats
and packing-house products.

Issue Complicated

That the economic problems in-
volved in the complaint brought by
the wholesale grocers against the
packers and the railroads, charging
the former with unfair competition due
to special privileges gained from the
latter were intricate, was indicated in
the attack of the wholesale grocers,
and made further manifest on Satur-
day by the packers' defense. This
case has been complicated from the
standpoint of the commission, at least,
by the packers' decree obtained by the
Attorney-General. The packers are
planning, however, to proceed with
the evidence in this case as though the
decree had not been entered, so At-
torney Rynder stated on Saturday.
What articles of food besides meats
the packers shall be allowed to con-
tinue to carry in their refrigerator
cars, which travel more rapidly and to
far more points than transportation
the grocers can avail themselves of,
is one of the principal questions raised
by the grocers. Attorney Rynder
argued on Saturday that the packers
ought to continue to deal in poultry,
eggs and butter and cheese, and to
ship them as at present, both from a
sound economic standpoint and from
the standpoint of public interest.

Vested Rights Claimed

"The packers," he said, "have built
up a comprehensive and efficient sys-
tem, primarily for the distribution of
meats; but in so doing they have
necessarily established the exact fac-
tories which are essential to the proper
distribution of their dairy products.
Such equipment includes cold-storage
houses, refrigerator cars, branch sol-
dier houses with refrigerating equip-
ment, and delivery trucks. It was long
ago realized that the packers could
use this same physical equipment and
organization to the advantage of the
producer and consumer in the
handling of the dairy products."
"The net result is a greater volume
of business for approximately the
same overhead expense, thus reducing
the unit selling costs, not only on the
dairy products, but on the meats them-
selves."

Mr. Rynder said that the packers
would shed that out of each jobbing
point the carriers have arranged spe-
cial expedited service for the trans-
portation of cars designed to carry
the shipments of the wholesale gro-
cers within their normal trade ter-
ritory, and that these schedules are,
within such territory, the same as
the schedules for the movement of the
packers' "peddler cars," and also that
every peddler car rule in the United
States has either been fixed or ap-
proved in a formal proceeding by the
Interstate Commerce Commission.

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DENIKIN FORCES IN PERILOUS POSITION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—Gen-
eral Denikin's army is reported to
have been forced back to the foot of
the Caucasus Mountains and to be in
a very perilous position. Probably
the whole of the Cossack territory to
the Caucasus will soon fall into the
hands of the Reds, when the new
Caucasian Republic, together with
Persia, will be exposed to the menace
of invasion.

Finland papers report that the
whole of the eastern Finnish frontier
is threatened by the Bolsheviks.

The Poles report that, despite des-
perate fighting, they are holding their
own against the Red Army, and in
some places take the counter offen-
sive.

MEXICO TO RESUME DELAYED PAYMENTS

Official Assurance Is Given That
the Interest on the External
Debt Will Be Paid—Pacifi-
cation Reported Progressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—An official statement from the
Treasury Department of Mexico an-
nounces that Mexico will soon resume
payment of interest on its external
debt, and will also carry out the pro-
ject for establishment of the Bank of
the Republic. The statement bears the
date of March 25.

The announcement has caused much
interest and discussion in diplomatic
circles here, where its effect has been
distinctly favorable. It is reported
also from Mexico, through unofficial
channels, that President Carranza in-
tends to complete pacification of the
country by the end of his term of
office, and that he will not again seek
the presidency, in spite of rumors to
the contrary. The President's term
ends on December 1, 1920. Small bands
of rebels are said to be operating in
Chihuahua, Morelos, Guerrero, and
Tamaulipas, but pacification is ex-
pected during the next few months.
Details as to the amount of interest
to be paid toward what has accumu-
lated during the last six years were
lacking, and no date was set for be-
ginning the payments. From sources
believed to be reliable, information
has been obtained that the external
debt of Mexico was estimated, at the
beginning of 1919, as \$173,469,067,
with interest approximating \$40-
462,129.

no difference whether this matériel be delivered or destroyed, and that they preferred to destroy it.

Statement by Premier

Thus far, however, no evidence has been obtained by the commission of any destruction of matériel by the Germans. Lists have been furnished, but it has been impossible to verify them up to this time. Mr. Millerand, the Premier, declared yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies.

In addition to her failure to take any steps to reduce the German armed force to 200,000 men, although the time limit expires in 13 days, as pointed out by Mr. Millerand, Germany has done little or nothing toward execution of about 36 clauses of the Treaty on which the limit has already expired.

The only provision, so far as France is concerned, that has been duly executed is that providing for the delivery of seeds for the spring planting in the devastated regions. It is admitted, however, that something has been done regarding some of the general provisions, such as reduction of military schools.

Restitution of factory equipment and other things taken from northern France has been in progress since the armistice, but is far from being completed. An inventory of the aeronautic matériel has been in progress, but no machines have been delivered and the emission of 100,000,000 francs in bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to reparations, has not yet been regulated.

Small Coal Deliveries

The delivery of submarines has only been partly executed, while nothing has been done regarding the delivery of arms and munitions or demobilization of the naval forces. Some of these questions, such as the emission of bonds, under consideration by the Reparations Commission require a great deal of negotiation, but it is held by the French that with regard to other matters the Germans have raised all sorts of difficulties with the object of gaining time, in the hope of evading fulfillment of them.

The point on which the French are declared to be most sensitive at this time is the non-delivery of coal as provided in the Peace Treaty. The Treaty fixed the maximum at 20,000,000 tons a year, but the Reparations Commission fixed the annual amount at 10,400,000 tons, on the basis of Germany's production in the month of December. Deliveries, however, fell from 300,000 to 150,000 tons monthly.

This is held to be good proof that it is Germany's intention to evade her obligations, as her ability to deliver 860,000 tons a month was determined by the Reparations Commission.

Allies Not to Cross Rhine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday)—Though the news from Germany is still serious, the situation is regarded here officially as less alarming than a week ago. It is believed in some quarters that General von Ludendorff was behind the scenes of the revolution, and would have taken the lead had it succeeded.

Allied troops will not cross the Rhine under any circumstances that can be foreseen at present, as both England and France are anxious to avoid any interference in a domestic dispute.

Fighting at Wesel

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—Wesel's communication with the outside world having been cut off, the garrison there has sent an airplane to Berlin conveying information to the government regarding the situation, says the "Deutsche Zeitung."

The newspaper says the position in the town is unchanged. The workmen are making no attempts at attack, while the government troops have made successful sorties, inflicting heavy losses on the workers.

After a conference at Hagen the three Socialist parties' delegates have decided to send envoys to Wesel in an attempt to bring about a cessation of fighting there, according to the "Vossische Zeitung."

Armistice Proposed

DUSSELDORF, Germany (Saturday)—The executive committee announces that the Workmen's Conference has sent a message to Berlin proposing that the fighting throughout Germany should be discontinued, the workmen, however, retaining their arms. It is suggested that both sides withdraw, leaving a neutral zone. An agreement has not yet been concluded.

CITY OF 75,000 TO DO AWAY WITH PUMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Citizens of Saginaw, Michigan, have taken the deciding step toward a pure water supply by voting \$500,000 in bonds to start construction of a municipal water system. Saginaw, a prosperous city of 75,000, modern in every other way, has been the subject of wide comment over Michigan because of its antiquated water system. Private and "town" pumps have furnished the water for the community since it was first incorporated 75 years ago. Many of the wells in use today were used when the city was only a village in the woods. All homes are equipped with a bucket with which water is brought into houses from the nearest pump. The proposal for a municipal flowing system has been voted down a number of times. It was carried this time by the cooperation of the city's civic societies and clubs called together by Mayor Mercer.

PRESS ATTACK ON MR. CLEMENCEAU

Charges of Ruthless Suppression of Liberty of Press Are Made by the "Matin" of Paris Upon Former Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A sensational attack was delivered today on Mr. Clemenceau by the "Matin," the most influential of morning newspapers. Mr. Clemenceau is accused of inspiring criminal proceedings against the paper, and particularly its secretary, because it ventured to criticize his peace policy. Charges were trumped up, and after hanging over the newspaper since June last, have indignantly collapsed. They began with the complaint of having improperly obtained releases from the army, and this furnished a pretext for examining the accounts minutely.

Experts find that a later charge of reselling spoilt print paper without paying duties is so far unfounded that the "Matin" is ordered to make the most of print paper, sold what was useless to it at a loss of nearly 4,000,000 francs.

At any rate, nothing is left of the charges against the "Matin," but, in return, the "Matin" now speaks out about Mr. Clemenceau and his ministers. It attributes to Mr. Poincaré the statement that this was the most audacious attempt at political blackmail ever directed against the press. The "Matin" took up the attitude that French peace-makers were antagonizing the small nations and preserving the unity of Germany, were neglecting to disarm Germany, were pursuing illogical war against Russia instead of attending to the economic restoration of France.

It declared that the loan was being postponed, that the budget was not being balanced. It suggests that these criticisms were resented by Mr. Clemenceau. The censorship had conferred on him a sort of intellectual absolutism, and all objections seemed to him crime, all opposition a form of lese-majesté. His "blind choler" had to find some substitute for the abolished censorship.

The "Matin" goes on, "To make opposition dangerous is a familiar proceeding of Mr. Clemenceau each time he is in power. When he does not govern, he conspires. When he governs he discovers plots."

"After having succeeded in terrifying Parliament, it was of capital interest to terrify the press. He first attacked the 'Journal,' which criticized his opinions."

"From that was born the idea of replacing military censorship by military prosecutions. One can always find a dishonest man to make an accusation of dishonesty. He was found in the immediate entourage of Mr. Clemenceau."

There follows a long detailed history of the proceedings, which, according to the "Matin," were a mere pretext to discredit the "Journal" and give an opportunity of searching for some possible irregularity. Mr. Ignace, then Minister of Justice, is severely handled, but the chief interest of course is in the informal charges against Mr. Clemenceau, which produce a painful effect.

OFFICIALS COMMIT THEMSELVES TO JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In order to gain first-hand information so far as possible concerning conditions in the House of Correction, Director Tustin, the new head of the Department of Public Welfare, together with three members of his staff will "serve" three days in that institution. They propose to eat the regular prison fare, and be treated exactly as though they were there by order of the court. When asked what he expects to gain by the experiment, Mr. Tustin said:

"We want to see how the 'wheels go round' at the institution. We want to make improvements in the conduct of the institution, and the only way possible is to endeavor to get the prisoners' viewpoint. We want to try as much as possible to humanize the relations between the welfare department and men and women who by circumstances and other conditions go wrong."

There are at present 470 inmates in the institution. It is the director's idea also to arrange for employment for all in order that their time may not be wasted. It is proposed that remuneration shall be provided for all such labor.

MARINES LAND IN CHINA TO QUELL RIOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Navy Department has received a report on the landing of marines at Kinkiang, China, on March 23, to the effect that they were sent from the U. S. S. Samar and the U. S. S. El Cano, at the request of the British Consul, to quell rioting between coolies and the police of the British concession. It was said that the landing force restored order and returned after about two hours ashore.

The State Department had on Saturday received no information on the affair, and had asked the United States Consul at Hangchow to investigate.

PLANS MADE FOR WOMEN'S VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Richmond News Office.

RICHMOND, Virginia—Governor Davis has signed the bill providing machinery for women to vote in the presidential election, if the Anthony amendment is ratified by a majority of the states. All women, if they get the

ballot under the federal law, will be "new voters" and can qualify at any time before the election. This is merely a precautionary method for regulating the ballot, as it was believed by many that if the amendment is finally adopted it would serve to vest women with the vote, regardless of the state qualifications.

CUBA RESTORES SUSPENDED RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Constitutional guarantees in Cuba, which were suspended by order of the President of that Republic, have been restored by a law passed by the Cuban Congress and signed by the President of Cuba, the State Department of the United States is informed.

The guarantees were suspended because of a strike of railway employees. Supervisors were appointed in each province, and under the suspension the government had the power to put any citizen in jail for 10 days without recourse, or announcement of the charge on which he was held. It could also send to a distance of 75 kilometers any citizen whom the supervisor might consider to be a menace to the locality in which he was living.

It was alleged that the strike of railroad employees constituted a danger to the sugar crop. This crop, if it had not been harvested, would have caused a severe loss to the plantation owners, especially in view of present prices for Cuban sugar.

JUDGMENT IN BIG OIL FIELDS DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Justice Darling yesterday delivered judgment on a claim by the Rumanian Consolidated Oilfields, Limited, a British company, against the British crown, for £1,250,000 compensation for the destruction of their well and plant when the Germans advanced into Rumania in 1916.

Justice Darling gave judgment for the company, but refused to assess the damages, arguing that the wells had been left intact. The Germans would have worked them during the occupation for their own advantage and utterly destroyed them prior to evacuation. These and many other considerations would have to be taken into account.

NEW CABINET FOR CHILE ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chile's new Cabinet members have all, with one exception, served in previous cabinets, according to the formation obtained by the Chilean Embassy, which has announced the personnel of the new ministry as follows: Minister of Interior, Pedro N. Montenegro; Minister of Foreign Relations, Antonio Huneeus; Justice and Public Instructions, Enrique Bermudez; Treasury, Enrique Oyarsun; War, Regulo Valenzuela; Industry, Malaquis Concha.

All, except Mr. Valenzuela, who was a member of the Senate, have served in previous cabinets.

FRANCE TO SUPPRESS TRAFFIC IN COINS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—Representatives of the Latin Union, meeting in Paris, have definitely decided that French silver money can no longer be accepted as currency in Switzerland, nor Swiss silver money in France. This important measure is of course intended to prevent any further speculation and dishonest dealing in consequence of the difference in value between the silver franc and paper money. Traffic in silver coins and their melting down will be prevented by other regulations.

Scarcity of change in France has reached a crisis, but divisionary money in paper and metal discs will soon be issued. Mr. Oudin, chairman of the Paris Municipal Council, and Mr. François Marsal have reached an agreement on this matter.

REPORT ON DRAINAGE PROJECT IS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The final report on the great drainage project for Weber County, Utah, which is proposed to reclaim 57,000 acres of land at an approximate cost of \$1,750,000, has been approved by Dr. Samuel Porter of Berkeley, California, head of western government drainage work. It was prepared by R. A. Hart of Salt Lake City, senior drainage engineer for the western division, and S. G. Margetts, drainage engineer for the Utah Agricultural College. It is to be printed at once and will be distributed to all the water users in Weber County within the proposed drainage district. If the findings are accepted by the land owners they will vote to create the district, which will be one of the largest single drainage districts in the United States.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Food shortage in Egypt is being seriously felt in wheat provisions. Natives are unable to obtain wheat flour. Discontent is increasing in consequence.

In relation to all reports of food scarcity in Egypt, it is well to remember that for several years, owing to the fabulous value of cotton, Egyptians neglected the cultivation of foodstuffs. Owing to scarcity of coal, the Sunday train services in Egypt are being discontinued.

PEACE RESOLUTION WILL BE PROPOSED

House of Representatives to Take the Initiative—Attitude of President Wilson Toward Such Legislation Not Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As long as wars are continuing, the United States, although not a direct participant in it, will be all the rest of the world, an indirect victim. Technically the United States is still at war with Germany. The treaty has no chance at all of being ratified, at least so the Republican leaders say.

Something must be done, it is conceded, and the plan now is to introduce in Congress this week a resolution declaring that peace exists between the United States and Germany. This, the Republican leaders say, will be adopted and sent to the President before the middle of April, which is making great speed in comparison with the tedious travels of the Peace Treaty.

The resolution is being drafted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which was asked by the Republican Senate leaders to take the first steps toward establishing peace, because there were wide differences of opinion among House leaders as to the form which the resolution should take while in the Senate there is substantial agreement on the subject.

Policy May Be Outlined

The committee will report a resolution repealing the declaration of war with Germany, and, at the same time, repealing war legislation. In the Senate an effort will be made to include a declaration of policy, such as Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, introduced in the closing hours of consideration of the Treaty, assuring Europe that the United States would help preserve peace in Europe. It is not believed by the Republican leaders that the President will sign this resolution when it reaches him. If he vetoes it, the country will remain in a technical state of war. Efforts to determine what is the President's attitude have proved fruitless. It is as much a matter of conjecture on the part of the Administration as senators on the part of the Republicans. Several reports as to the President's intentions have been published, but they have been followed by denials from the White House.

There is no indication, either, whether the President is going to send the Treaty and the League of Nations covenant back to the Senate. If it should be resubmitted, it will not be acted upon until after the election, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, having said before he left Washington for a brief holiday that it would be kept of the Foreign Relations Committee until after the presidential election if it was returned.

Not a Campaign Issue

"The Treaty will not be made an issue in the campaign," declared Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas. "The President had so large a part in defeating the Treaty that he cannot well make it an issue before the country. Party lines were interwoven in the Treaty fight, Republicans and Democrats breaking away from their leaders. Others were held in line by the President against their will. The President's party does not follow him."

"The sentiment of the country has changed towards the Treaty, as I view it. Six months ago the people would have rallied to a plea for the League of Nations. Today they understand, or are beginning to understand, that the League, without reservations, would bind us to enter the fights of European nations and far removed from us, both in distance and in spirit."

Treaty Revision Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Revision of the Treaty of Versailles in the interests of Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as Germany, and the limiting of Germany's indemnity in accordance with her ability to pay, were advocated by Paul D. Cravath, legal adviser to the United States Treasury Finance Commission in Europe, speaking on Saturday at the luncheon of the League For Free Nations Association. Mr. Cravath urged that the United States become a party to the Treaty and a member of the League of Nations, thus winning representation on the Reparations Commission, in order to help bring about revision of the Treaty, the terms of which, he felt, were likely to drive Germany to despair and revolution. He insisted that he was not speaking in Germany's behalf, but rather in the interests of the Allies, especially France, Great Britain and Italy, who were striving to prevent economic chaos in Europe. The Treaty, even with its shortcomings, was necessary as a first step, he believed.

CANADIAN JUDGE SEES NEED OF ENTENTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONCTON, New Brunswick—In the course of a recent address before the Moncton Canadian Club on "Obstacles to an Anglo-American Entente" the Hon. Benjamin Russell, formerly a member of the House of Commons at Ottawa and now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, dwelt upon the importance of an entente between the two great national branches of the English-speaking race, quoting in support of his own words utterances made by Lord Finlay, the English jurist, and Elihu Root. Passing to the consideration of obstacles standing in the way of such an enduring entente, Mr. Jus-

tice Russell argued that the severance of the American colonies from England in the eighteenth century could have been effected without ill-feeling had the English statesmanship of that time been as enlightened as it is at the present day. Responsibility for the perpetuation of bitter feeling rested, Mr. Justice Russell said, on both sides of the border line between the Dominion and the Republic. On the one side, schoolbooks and popular histories had "never failed to keep the embers of the old controversy alive," and on the Canadian side the patriotism of the people had been "nurtured on the glories of Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane and our passions kept at fever heat by perpetuating the memory of the wrongs done to our Loyalist ancestors by the revolutionaries of 1776."

The entrance of the United States into the war in 1917 had "stilled the voice of criticism and seemed to promise an enduring and perfect entente between the mother land and its lusty and vigorous offspring."

Unhappily, later developments had again obscured "the international heavens." All these developments were without real justification but, nevertheless, they were not without their effect and they tended against the Anglo-American understanding which is "so desirable in the interests of world peace." As to the obstacle of the Irish question, it would be less serious, he believed, when the merits of the case were generally more fully understood in the United States. Heretofore efforts had been made by Englishmen of the present generation to remove the grievances of the Irish people. The national church had been disestablished in Ireland, though continued in England; more than \$500,000,000 had been spent by England to give the Irish their lands on a 63-year purchase plan and a land system set up in Ireland more fair than the land system in any other European country; all the economic ideas prevailing in the United States and in England had been disregarded by England in dealing with Ireland in order to satisfy Irish demands; Home Rule measures had failed to become effective because of the failure of the Irish people to agree among themselves and not because of English unwillingness. The people of England had, in brief, exhausted every possible effort to remove "the Irish grievance" for which the present generation of Englishmen were no more responsible than the present generation of Americans.

INCREASE IS SHOWN IN IMMIGRATION

NEW YORK, New York—Resumption of the pre-war-time immigration of laborers began in earnest on Saturday when two Italian steamships arrived here with more than 3500 passengers, 328 of whom were in the steerage. The liners were the Duca d'Aosta and the America, from Naples, Genoa, and Palermo.

Cable dispatches describing crowds seeking visas on passports at the American consulate in Madrid intensified the belief of immigration authorities here that the number of emigrants from Spain to the United States might break all records.

BRITISH PREMIER'S POSITION STRONGER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The prevailing opinion in circles here, which are not entirely governed by party allegiance, is that Mr. Lloyd George decidedly has had the best of his "bout" with Mr. Asquith. Mr. Asquith's attack is accused of being more personal than political; for it offered no alternative policy to that of the Coalition. Mr. Asquith apparently learned little during the war. His speech was ponderous and unconvincing, whereas Mr. Lloyd George hurled a series of high explosives into the Asquithian camp and greatly cheered his followers by the destruction occasioned thereby.

Summing up, the probability is that Mr. Lloyd George's position is slightly strengthened as a result of the luncheon fight.

WAGE PAYMENT BILL PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

TRENTON, New Jersey—The New Jersey Legislature has passed a measure requiring the payment within 24 hours of wages due a discharged employee. The bill is an important one in New Jersey and will affect thousands of employees. Formerly manufacturers discharged employees and compelled them to wait a week or two for their wages.

CLOCKS DIFFERED IN NEW YORK CITY

Some Travelers Who Observed Daylight-Saving Law Were Too Early for Their Trains—Railways Falling Into Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Because they dutifully set their clocks and watches ahead one hour, in accordance with New York State daylight-saving law, a large number of persons who arrived at the Grand Central Station travel-bound, on Sunday, found themselves an hour too early for their trains. While the big clock of the trust company on the corner near the station noted the hour as 3 o'clock, for example, its huge illuminated counterpart over the information kiosk in the center of the terminal calmly asserted that it was but 2 o'clock. And, beneath it, posters, with starting headlines, announced the fact that the New York Central lines, with some suburban exceptions, were observing eastern standard time.

More or less tardiness at boarding-house breakfasts and church services was also reported, but on the whole daylight-saving was accepted with equanimity. Most of the railroads have fallen into line, and those most particularly interested in daylight-saving, which has proved so valuable heretofore, are looking for similar action on the part of neighboring states.

Daylight Schedules

Further Time Needed to Avoid Confusion in Making Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Nobody regrets more than I do the action of the Senate on last Thursday in postponing the second reading of the daylight saving bill until Tuesday," said Edward F. Woods, chairman of the committee of daylight-saving of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a statement issued on Saturday.

"Everybody interested in this bill has been using every effort to have as speedy an action as possible, and the check coming last Thursday was a surprise and a disappointment," the statement continued.

"The proponents of this bill had been planning to have the law go into effect the last Sunday in March, but delays have occurred in the Legislature."

"To become successful, this bill should take effect with as little confusion as possible. That could only come with the allowance of time for making changes in schedules, not only by the railroads, but by other utilities, manufacturers, business houses, and state departments. With this in view, the committee and others who are working for the passage of this law decided that in fairness to all concerned, it would be necessary to postpone the operation of this bill until such times as changes of schedules could be perfected. This would give the other New England states, or the cities and towns in these states, a chance to adopt local ordinances so that when the Massachusetts law went into effect the communities throughout New England would have had sufficient opportunity to lay their plans for a uniform operation of the law."

CHICAGO COUNCIL'S ORGANIZING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Notwithstanding attacks on the Municipal Voters League by William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, the new council is to be organized according to the plan which has been followed for nearly two decades, with the league lending a helping hand. The league sends out a call for a caucus. Certain aldermen are invited and others are not. The caucus convenes the majority of the council. Entirely by itself the caucus selects a committee on committees, which in turn works out the composition of the council committees.

The list is presented to council and the majority already pledged to support, adopts it. Forty aldermen signed the pledge to support the work of the caucus which is four more than a majority.

TRACTORS HAVE LARGE SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—At the close of the first annual Mississippi Valley Exposition, it was announced that during the 13 days, more than \$1,000,000 in sales resulted. One tractor company announced a total sale of \$250,000. Several states and a number

of Latin-American governments participated in the exposition which was sponsored by St. Louis industrial interests. Its success has assured an annual show and the exposition will be incorporated in Missouri.

DELAWARE MAY YET FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Strong Pressure Being Exerted by Politicians of Both the Parties to Bring About the Ratification of the Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

DOVER, Delaware—Although the Legislature reconvenes this afternoon, following its week-end adjournment, it is not expected that the bill for ratification of the federal Woman Suffrage Amendment will be reported out of committee before tomorrow, and it is not at all unlikely that action upon it may be deferred until Wednesday.

More and more the issue is becoming partisan. With the Legislature two-thirds Republican, and the Governor of the same political faith, the suffragists are putting the issue squarely up to that party, and various Delaware Republicans of prominence are either hurrying from Washington, New York, and other places to the State House to try to get the recalcitrants into line, or are telegraphing earnest appeals that Delaware be not branded in future history with the unpleasant distinction of having denied her women equality in citizenship.

Not only Republicans anxious to have their party profit in this year of a presidential election by the prestige of having brought about ratification of the amendment by the thirty-sixth state, but Democrats, too, are unwilling that they be put down as reactionaries, as evidenced by the work of Mrs. George Bass of the Democratic National Committee, who came from Chicago to help get Delaware into line.

Although the anti-seem confident, the suffragists also are quite confident. They cannot believe that even Delaware, said to rank thirty-eighth among the 48 states in literacy, can be so ignorant as to yield to anti-suffrage sentiment. Meantime the possibility that the Connecticut Legislature may convene itself at any moment to ratify the suffrage amendment seems to have waked the Delaware legislators up to the fact that it is a serious question they have before them, and that their votes will leave an indelible mark on their political records.

Illinois Women Given Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Women of Illinois are granted the right to vote in the presidential preferential primary of April by a new ruling of the state Attorney-General, E. J. Brundage. After local election officials had declared women could vote here, as they had four years ago, and Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, had written the Attorney-General asking if the women could not vote provided their ballots were handled separately, Mr. Brundage said they could on that condition.

Suffragists Divulge Plans

NORWALK, Connecticut—Woman suffragists have redoubled their efforts to secure a special session of the Connecticut General Assembly to consider ratification of the federal amendment, and yesterday gave out a statement by Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the National Woman's Party, to the effect that should Governor Holcomb decline to use his "permissive power" to call a special session, "we shall then resort to the fundamental right of the people themselves to act through their representatives in the General Assembly."

AMBASSADOR LEAVES APRIL 10

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—It is definitely announced that Sir Auckland Geddes, the newly appointed Ambassador to the United States, will leave England on April 10 for Washington.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

London's Proposed New Street

Admirers of that adventurous philosopher, Mr. Pickwick, who would still see what remains of the Golden Cross Hotel, where he is described as having encountered the hackney coachman and been rescued from trouble by Mr. Jingle, will have to make their pilgrimages to London before the new plan for a new traffic route between Piccadilly, Regent Street, and the Strand removes a number of historic landmarks. A new outlet, says the London correspondent of the New York Times, is needed across the Thames, a new street necessary, and if the plan proposed by John Murray, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., as well as surveyor to the Crown Estates in London, is carried out, much that now stands as a picturesque reminder of the eighteenth century will be lost. Among the houses that will be torn down is the one in which Benjamin Franklin lived in 1771. Villiers and Buckingham streets will be obliterated, both named for the dukes of Buckingham, and with this change will disappear the birthplace of Lord Bacon and the spot where Peter the Great once lodged, as well as that where Samuel Pepys had his dwelling. John Robert, James, and William streets, built and named by the brothers Adam on vast arches that raised them to the level of the Strand a century and a half ago, will disappear; and so will the York Stairs, or Water Gate, designed by Inigo Jones, at the bottom of Buckingham Street. The "Imperial Way," as the new thoroughfare is called, is perhaps only a preliminary proposal, for it has not been officially approved. Even if not carried out, it foreshadows an eventual change in the locality of Charing Cross that will obliterate eighteenth century reminders, to provide necessary facilities for the traffic of the twentieth century.

Saint-Cloud

Slowly, very slowly, a few navies are removing the traces of military works from the old park of Saint-Cloud. The broad walk from Saint-Cloud to Sèvres shows dire signs of the rough usage to which military encampment and transport necessities expose a place. Saint-Cloud had its full share of these inevitable war-time visitations. It first served as an important munition depot, then as a cavalry camp, and next it harbored an army sawmill which furnished wood for the trenches. All these installations required transport facilities which included the laying of railway and tramway lines. And thus the old peaceful park shows the scars of war, the defacement of long ill-usage; even the old gate at the Sèvres end has disappeared in the vortex of the last few years. But better days have come, and if only the authorities will put more men on to the work, the coming of spring should see some betterment, some progress toward the restoration of this dignified and peaceful retreat, making room once more for its many and pervading memories.

Fashions in Opopo

"Fashion is a fickle fool," might be the pro-word for a fashion column in any up-to-date journal, dealing with such things, whether the journal is issued from Europe, Asia, Africa, America, or Australia. In every continent there will be found great similarity of taste, though expressed in various ways. An Englishman writing from Opopo describes some of the customs of the natives of Nigeria and the class of goods they patronize. The cloth mostly in vogue is cotton with some weird pattern upon it. A favorite design is one with a huge clock about two feet in diameter; another has the alphabet printed all over it, another has blotches as though four ink-wells, each containing different colors in ink, had been split over it. Painting the face is still in vogue and a blue vegetable dye is used for this purpose. All kinds of designs may be used, but symmetrical patterns are most usual. The writer deprecates the lack of taste, but then what is taste? Not so long ago the golden faces in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" had a decided success, and the pictures on the walls of our exhibitions seem no more weird to the general public than the clock pattern of the Nigerian cloth.

Italy, Japan, and Pearl Buttons

The seven button factories of Italy are apprehensive that the button manufacturers of Japan will hold more than hold the business in mother-of-pearl buttons that they built up in Italy during the war; and because of that apprehension it is by no means impossible that Italy will

more or less abandon the button and develop a new industry in making other and more beautifully worked articles out of mother-of-pearl. The line of least resistance is suggested by the decorative work already done in Torre del Greco, which has won a fame of its own by making cameos, fan-holders, necklaces and other ornamental things from the waste and cuttings which the button factories have been accustomed to dispose of by sale to the Torre del Greco workmen, artists, and craftsmen. Torre del Greco, to be sure, has been best known for its delicate work in coral, but coral has been difficult of late to obtain, and mother-of-pearl offers another material. Before the war Italy was getting her material for buttons from the Dahallah Archipelago, the Italian colony of Eritrea, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the waters of the Mississippi in the United States, imported normally something like 1,000,000 pounds of mother-of-pearl shell a year, and made something over 400,000,000 buttons. When war lowered the supply of material to a fraction of what it had been, it also stopped the importation of buttons from Central Europe, and allowed the seven button factories to dream of getting complete and permanent control of the home market, with something over for exportation. But no sooner was the armistice signed than a low-priced Japanese button made its appearance, and now the dream apparently is not to be realized. Fortunately, buttons are not everything, even to a button factory, and if it really turns from buttons to be the Italian industry market and a factory a profit and more distinction in the world than it could have hoped for with its more commonplace product.

Another "Smallest Republic"

Every now and then one hears of yet another "smallest republic in the world." The latest candidate for that title is announced by a writer in the Wide World, who has been visiting San Marino, the small and ancient republic that has perched for centuries, out of sight and out of memory, inaccessible and not large or rich enough to attract the dangerous interest of a "conqueror," on the heights of Mt. Titano in Italy. The little republic is said to be not larger than 38 square miles, and its population is only about 11,000. Before the war a good many tourists came to San Marino, and now that the war is over a good many tourists are expected; but the only part played by the little republic during the war, despite the spectacular statement at one time that this Lilliputian government had "declared war" against the Central Powers, was the individual department and enlistment in the Italian Army of many of its younger citizens. Technically San Marino maintained a dignified neutrality. San Marino is said to date from the fourth century, and it is probably true enough that any nation would be hard to find nowadays in which so many customs centuries and centuries old are still practiced in a matter-of-course way by the people. The government, which was originally constituted by the head of a monastery, changed about 900 years ago to a General Council, at which the heads of families have the right to assemble twice a year to discuss matters, and in the little mountain community this system seems still to work well for the contentment of all the citizens. Italy completely surrounds the republic, and the relations between Italy and San Marino have always been friendly. Today Italian money is the currency of the republic, the Italian Government manages the international telegraph and postal system, and there is no apprehension in San Marino that Italy is ever likely to disturb its autonomy.

Textbook Changes Asked

A movement has been begun by the Pan-American Union of the United States which will doubtless attract more attention from Spanish America than from the northern continent. It appears that errors have crept into the textbooks dealing with matters Spanish-American, and that the time has come to remove them from schoolbooks that often are the sole source of information to the rising generation. "The Prensa" of New York devotes an editorial of almost a column to the consideration of the important and welcome movement. It sees, however, much difficulty in the way of the campaign. It points out, for example, that the United States system of education in its relation to the State differs from that with which Spanish-Americans are familiar; there is here no ministry of education, and instruction is largely under municipal control. Changes in books, therefore, will have to be made in a piecemeal manner, and without that solidly moving, simultaneous action which centralization would have permitted. We may soon expect from the Pan-American Union a list of the erroneous statements and impressions to be fought and eradicated. Nor would it be out of the province of the same association's purpose to see to the inclusion of significant material as well as to the eradication of misinformation.

Parliament and the School Boy

Australia's federal elections have again attracted attention to the need for a public school element in political life. Past and present scholars of Australia's public schools have read with keen interest the call to service made by such men as Mr. Watt, the federal treasurer, and Mr. Donald Mackinnon, state minister and recently director of recruiting. Mr. Watt recently addressed public school boys, and appealed to them to assist in relieving the poverty of Australia's political life. "Notwithstanding the difficulty of entrance to the Parliament of your native country, the irrepressible of the attempt, and the smallness of the reward, I hope," said Mr. Watt "that some of you will make your goal the Parliament of your country and make your country's service your service. She badly needs it."

CECIL ROBERTS AND HIS WORK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In his short experience, Cecil Roberts has established a reputation for being one of Britain's foremost contemporary poets, besides being recognized as an essayist, novelist, critic, and lecturer of merit. It is difficult to guess when he began to write, but at high school age he had an article on Wordsworth accepted by the Contemporary Review, for which he received the sum of £10. Mr. Roberts' own account of this experience is charming.

"With that money I at once bought a new hat, had some visiting cards engraved, and took the train for London to interview the editor. After my card had been presented, Sir Percy Bunting, dignified and elderly, looked at me searchingly, as I entered in kilts and Eton jacket, with my new hat in my hand.

"How do you do? And how is your father?" he asked. I told him that I had no father. "Your uncle, then?" he inquired.

"I have none," I returned promptly. "Well, then, who wrote that article we published in the Review?" I confessed to being its author.

"Dear me, how astounding. I don't believe I should have published it if I'd known you wrote it."

But Cecil Roberts was not daunted by his youth. At the time when his companions were entering the university he was applying for the editorship of a London newspaper, with only three weeks' experience in journalism as his recommendation. Surprising enough, he got it; still more surprising, he kept it. While still barely more than a boy, he was listed in the British "Who's Who."

First of All a Poet

Cecil Roberts is first of all a poet. The American edition of his poems has been thought well enough of to have John Massfield as its sponsor, who says of him in his introduction: "Mr. Roberts is now ready, with a matured art, to write of the better world which the man of heart will surely try to make out of the wreck of the old. He is young enough to be stirred by the making of that world. He has a quick eye for characters, a lively sense of rhythm, and a fondness for people, which should make his future work as remarkable as his present promise."

His first volume, "Phyllistrata and Other Poems," was published in 1913, followed by "Through the Eyes of Youth" (1914), "Youth of Beauty" (1915), "Twenty-Six Poems" (1918), and "Charing Cross and Other Poems" (1919). In addition, there is a novel entitled "Chelsea Cherub" (1918), and a study of the air force called "The Training of an Airman." But the author of "Charing Cross," who has received such high praise by John Massfield and others, did not restrict himself to the culmer aspects of his profession when the times called for action. For five years he acted as special correspondent with the Grand Fleet, with the Milford Haven Convoy and the Dover Patrol, as assistant director of the overseas transport in the Ministry of Munitions, and as correspondent with the Royal Air Force in France.

Lord Jellicoe's Tribute

Lord Jellicoe, Admiral of the British Fleet, says of his reports of the maneuvers: "He has caught the spirit of the fleet with great fidelity to life, and his humor and pathos are delightfully conveyed with a poet's interpretation." At the time of the armistice he was the accredited war correspondent on the western front for the Newspaper Society and Reuters, and was one of the first civilians to enter Lille. Afterward he was in Belgium and Germany. Mr. Roberts has been lecturing in the United States for several months on his war experiences as seen from the many vantage points to which he was assigned.

"People will not come to hear lectures on the war, as a general thing," he explained, commenting on the title of his talk, which he calls "Through the Eyes of Youth," "but after they are gathered together they seem to enjoy accounts of it very much. The average soldier will not talk about the war. How can he? He was too closely connected with the action to know what was taking place, just as a boxer cannot accurately describe his bout. The soldier had an emotional rather than an intelligent reaction while in the fighting, and he has no vocabulary to describe the power of that experience. It requires an observer to tell what actually happened."

His Method of Working

In spite of his eventful activities while a war correspondent, a poet which enables Mr. Roberts to see more and to take greater risks than the average experienced author, his chief delight is in writing poetry. This, like everything else, he does swiftly, and with a sure hand. He does not loiter on the way, does not bandy about with his words, nor does he turn and return pretty phrases until they please him. While he is writing he says he is unconscious of the existence of a thing called technique. Yet it is there, as are the well-turned phrases and fitting words.

"Every one has his own way of writing—that's what makes it interesting," he said. "Mine is like a sculptor with his clay. I must work quickly while it is wet, and after I have the form shaped I can go back and chisel off a rough edge here and there. I think that one great trouble with many writers is that they wait until they have an idea all worked out before they commence to write, while as a matter of fact I find that my best thoughts come to me while I am at work. Then they come tumbling out faster than I can get them down, and I am ready to stop after a couple of hours' writing. On the other hand, some masters like Conrad spend an entire day in writing 600 words, pol-

ishing and rewriting and again polishing until the whole is as smooth and nearly perfect as possible. Conrad, for instance, has developed to a remarkable degree the faculty of making one adjective take the place of a whole paragraph of description. On one occasion, for instance, he tells us nothing more of the details about a sailor than that 'he raised a sculptural forearm.' We do not need anything more."

Poetry of the Great Outdoors

Cecil Roberts breathes into his nature poetry the freshness of the great outdoors, and his verse carries with it the joy and freedom of living. His "Springtime in Cookham Dean," which opens his volume of "poems" is redolent with the sweetness of a May morning, and glints with the sparkle of sunlight and vividness of color everywhere.

How marvelous and fair a thing it is to see an English spring. He cannot know who has not seen The cherry trees at Cookham Dean. Who has not seen the blossoms lie Like snowdrifts 'gainst a cloudless sky And found the beauty of the way In the hidden heart of things with may. It is a rare, a holy sight To see the hills with blossom white, To feel the air about one flowing With the silent rapture growing In the hidden heart of things. That yearn, that flower, put forth wings And show their splendors one by one Beneath the all-rejoicing sun.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF PUNSTERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A good many people nowadays justly deplore the drive that passes for humor in the modern "girl-and-music" comedy and perhaps imagine that things were better 50 or 100 years ago. But let anyone examine the prompt-books of the "refined" burlesque entertainments that passed current in the London of the fifties and he will find equal nonsense. In those productions the basis of the fun was the most atrocious punning, though written, in some cases, not by mere hacks, but by men who moved in the higher literary circles. One of the most indefatigable of these professional punsters was John R. Planché, distinguished not only as a playwright but as an archaeologist, and one of the greatest of authorities on ancient costume and armor. Yet here is a passage from Planché's "Prince of Happy Land," produced by Mme. Vestris at the Olympic Theatre in 1855. Several suitors for the hand of a princess are being presented to her by her brother, a duke:

Duke: All Kampain, the Shah of—
Princess: Pahaw, pooh! pooh!
Duke: The Khan of Creamo Tarter, Princess: Cannot do!
Duke: The Prince of Orange Marmalade, Princess: Too sweet!
Duke: The Duke of Mangel Wurzel, Princess: Must be Beet!

It would be thought that no one could do worse than this, but let us turn to a burlesque on "The Merchant of Venice" from the pen of Sergeant Talfourd, the friend of Browning, the author of a very respectable tragedy, "Ion," and a leader of the bar. It was entitled "Shylock—The Jerusalem Harty Joke." In it Gratiano was represented as a flunky in plush shorts and in love with Portia's maid Nerissa. Some of his lines read:

Blush not that I'm a flunky, I implore;
Let not my plumes be the cause of your
You to the eyes—but, though more difficult—
I to the knees plash, as the knee plush ultra.

The episode of Shylock's bolting in his daughter and the young lady's "bolting" with Lorenzo furnishes an opportunity not to be missed, and in these words did Shylock lament her departure to Tubal:

My only heires folk will say in mock
Fled like a timid hare from a Shy lock.
Take with you, though, unthinking girl,
my curse.
Tubal: She's taken something more.
Shylock: What's that?
Tubal: Your purse.
Shylock: You cannot mean she's robbed her poor old father.
Tubal: I hate strong language but I fancy—rather!
Shylock: Unfeeling child who's left her
You to the sigh.
Without or tie, or prop, or propertie.

Yet it is said of the celebrated comedian Robson that his gift for mock seriousness was such that he made this trash seem like gold.

MOTORCYCLES AND SIDECARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The planning of the present-day heavy class of motor cycle may be largely traced to the ever-increasing demand for a luxurious family side car. It is in some ways no doubt putting the cart before the horse, but the fact remains that an "unmechanical" conveyance has influenced the design of a mechanical one. Many neat devices are incorporated in these bodies to add to general comfort, and a man can now motor with his wife and two children with greater enjoyment than has been possible heretofore.

The very reasonable desire for better protection against wet, wind, mud, or dust has been met to a large extent. Most of these attachments are like small car bodies, being coach-built; well sprung and upholstered; provided with water-proof aprons or dashboards, hoods, and screens, and accommodation for spare wheel, petrol tin, and luggage.

Two Extremes

In this branch of the industry there are at the one extreme the miniature saloon body and at the other the slipper, canoe, or cigar-shaped attachment. The latter models are the dernier cri in the sporting line, being featherweight and offering a minimum of wind resistance. They are, of course, more suitable for the lightweight cycle, or for the rider who has the speed craze.

As with the bicycles there is no standard form of suspension. Each manufacturer has his own methods and few seem to be bad. Leaf Cee springs, cantilever, and double spiral are among the different patterns adopted. It is a novel plan and one much to be recommended to spring the wheel. In one case the wheel is attached to half elliptics, one on each side, and shackled at their rear ends; in another the wheel is carried by a single semi-elliptic spring, while in yet a third instance, the wheel is set up in a rectangular framework, pivoted at the rear end, and supplied with shock absorber attachment in addition to a patent spring-body suspension.

Luxurious Tendencies

In reviewing the tendency of all this design, one cannot help feeling that manufacturers are being forced or persuaded by the demand of the moment to depart from the path that leads to progress. The powerful and luxurious combination of 1920 approaches, and in several cases exceeds, the price of a small car, and when all is said and done, a car, whether on three wheels or four, is a car, and a motor cycle will never be anything else but what it is. Who is going to put up with the inevitable and obvious inconveniences of the latter, when, for the same, or nearly the same, initial and maintenance costs, he can have a car?

The public has forced the hand of the designer by insisting on "family motoring" by means of the motor cycle, with the result that all the undesirable ends, namely, complication of design, high purchase price, and heavy running charges have been gained. In the writer's opinion, the motor cycle should be distinct from the small, light car, be it called cycle-car or voiturette, in the same way that the latter should be distinct from the ordinary touring car, and the touring car from the commercial vehicle.

Everything points to the fact that in future there will exist an enormous world demand for all four groups of vehicle. There will, of course, be varying types in each category, but those countries engaged in a large way in the motor industry will need to keep the issues clear and not allow the encroachment of one group at the expense of another, if they wish to lead their motor production trade toward the goal of success.

HELP FOR THE BIRDS

There has been an increasing use of the cloth posters supplied by the Massachusetts Audubon Society for warning against illegal hunting and trespass during the past season, the Bulletin of the society notes. These posters are strong, and, properly put up, will last for years unless torn down. They

are effective in a good cause. It is true that they do not always prevent poaching or illegal hunting, but no law is always observed. They certainly serve as a deterrent and in case the law is broken help the police officer or game warden in securing a conviction. Putting them out helps the birds.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Benefits From Machine Coal Miners

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Bituminous Coal Commission ended its hearings February 19. In my opinion the most important point to consider has only been touched on lightly by some of the operators in their testimony. To illustrate the point I will ask you a simple question: I probably exaggerates the fact, yet it will bring out clearly a principle that in my opinion answers the greatest and most logical solution of the whole situation. Here is the question: Why have any coal miners at all when it is possible to remove the coal mechanically?

The testimony of the operators shows they meet opposition from the miners whenever they want to install machinery; the scheme of the miners is to kill the machinery proposition either with high-wage rates or non-efficiency in operation of the machine. It reminds me that when self-binders were first invented a great clamor was set up that it would take a lot of work away from farm hands, and I understand a manufacturer of self-binders suffered a fire loss on account of his activities in the manufacture of them.

The ingenuity of our manufacturers knows no bounds, and when they can devise such things as modern printing presses, looms, and cotton-seed picking devices, we need not worry about a machine for mining coal. All they need is a guarantee from the commission that a coal miner will efficiently operate a machine for a fair day's pay, regardless of how many tons of coal he sends out. Not only should we soon be producing 100 tons of coal per man, instead of five to ten tons, but the conservation of coal resources would more than pay for the added investment; still better, idle days would not be such a burden, because of fewer men involved.

The matter of installation of machinery in coal mining is one that benefits the public. The operator has passed every cent of cost cutting to the purchaser of his coal, the increased labor cost has been passed to the public. Is it not apparent, then, that there should be a demand for the public that everything possible shall be done to encourage the invention and manufacture of coal-mining machinery? State governments should insist on it in order to conserve the coal resources.

(Signed) E. H. JOHNSON,
Danville, Illinois, February 23, 1920.

SONG OF YOUTH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
I do not know the trail my feet will take;
I cannot see the goal that lies before;
I cannot hear the music that I make,
Nor know which door
Will open wide to glory and to peace,
Upon what shore,
Nor how this exile journeying will cease.

The wide world o'er,
But this I know, and only this I know,
God leads me on—I care not whence
nor whither;

Over the hills, over the hills I go,
Hither and thither,
Fearing no foe,
Into the morning mist,
Into the sunset's glow;
Stiff in my hand, sandals on my feet,
Warmed by the desert sand,
Cooled by the mountain snow,
Banged by the mighty winds,
Swept by the heat;
Fearful of nothing,
Quiet and bold—
As a sheep of His pasture and a lamb
of His fold!

Clean as my limbs are the dreams of
my youth;
High as the heavens the walls of my
mind;

Keen as a sword-edge the weapon of
Truth—
The sheath flung behind;
Nothing can harm me, nothing dismay,
When the sheath's flung away;
For the Lord of Creation is a father
most kind,
And gives us forever the fat of the
land—
For we are His children and the sheep
of His hand!

EARLIEST OF ENGLISH COINS IN EXISTENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The golden solidus of Scan Omódhu is the earliest English coin in existence, estimated to belong to the year 421 A. D. by Alfred Anscombe, F. R. Hist. S., at a meeting of the British Numismatic Society. He expressed the opinion that the coin had been struck to commemorate the victory that the Alemannic Prince Scan, Duke of Cair Benet, or Winchester, won over the Saxon invaders of Britain in the sixteenth year after that in which the comet of A. D. 443 was seen—namely, in A. D. 459. Scan was the official chief of 10 provincial kings in southern Britain. In the "Merlin" he was called "Duke Escam." In the "Morte d'Arthur" he was called "Duke Eustace." Wolfram von Eschenbach, circa 1210, said he was slain by Orilus, Lord of Cumberland.

The folk name Omódhu, genitive plural Omódhu, Mr. Anscombe identified with the Amothingas of "Widsith." Their homeland lay near Shrewsbury, and to this day that town is known by the Welsh as "Caer Amwythig."

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COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY TO BE TRIED

Leaders Will Face Charges Soon in Chicago, But the Real Test Is Said to Be Whether the Organization Is a Lawful One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Communist Labor Party will be placed on trial when its leaders, indicted recently under the Illinois laws, go to trial in Chicago in a short time, said Frank Comerford, special prosecutor named by the State's attorney of Cook County. There were 22 named in the indictment, and all, but four or five have now been apprehended. Mr. Comerford made it plain, that while it was individuals who were facing the charges, behind them lay the greater issue of the organization itself. This, as he put it, was whether any body, calling itself a political party or anything else, should in this country advocate the overthrow of government by means of violence. The case is going to test, in Mr. Comerford's judgment, whether it is lawful for any organization, there to endorse the Third (Moscow) International, which calls for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat by force. It is evident that the prosecution will build much of its attack on the Communist Labor Party's espousal of the Bolshevik program.

Three Trials Planned

This trial is, however, but the first of three planned by the local state's attorney, all resting on the same ground. Indictments have also been returned against leaders of the Communist Party, and against chief officials of the W. W. The hope is to outlaw all three of these revolutionary organizations.

The laws which will direct the prosecution are, first, the Illinois conspiracy statute, which holds it a penitentiary offense to conspire to commit an unlawful act, and second, a statute enacted by the last Illinois Legislature, early in 1919, that it is an unlawful act to advocate the overthrow of the government by violence. "The indictment, in short," said Mr. Comerford, "charges these men with having organized for the purpose of advocating the overthrow of the government by force. Conspiracy to commit unlawful acts is a felony, punishable by up to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary."

Mr. Comerford said the prosecution would show that the Communist Labor Party leaders had not only adopted the Moscow manifesto, which in itself, he held, constituted conspiracy under the Illinois law, but had advocated the use of dynamite and machine guns and the disarmament of the bourgeoisie and had proposed to mobilize the discontented for violence.

Mr. Lloyd a Conspicuous Figure

The most conspicuous figure among the defendants is probably William Lloyd of Chicago, who has become nationally known as the "millionaire Socialist."

The selection of Attorney Comerford is generally credited with having been made because of his close touch with Labor. He helped organize the railroad employees' division of the American Federation of Labor and served as its attorney during the great Illinois Central-Harriman lines strike of 1912, and he was for five years general counsel for the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

"I have recently returned from a searching study of unrest in Europe and I know the danger of Bolshevism and the unwisdom of those who seek to lead Labor into its pitfall," said Mr. Comerford. "I have consented to take this responsibility as a public duty. I believe that organized Labor should be saved from its false friends. If force and violence were used, the uprising would be put down with bloodshed. And with what result? A reaction against Labor in the public mind would follow; the onward and upward movement of the toilers would be interrupted; the cause of industrial democracy would be set back. Labor must think its way out of its difficulties. Experience teaches that brute force solves no problems. The new order will come. Bolshevism is not the road to it. It is the road to a red order. American workmen will have none of it. They want law and order and peaceful procedure. I am serving that without which there can be no freedom, no progress, and the workers of our country are more concerned in freedom and progress than any other class of our citizens."

Criminal Anarchy

Charge on Which James Larkin Comes to Trial in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Harry M. Winitzky, executive secretary of the Communist Party local branch, who was found guilty of criminal anarchy by a jury in the state Supreme Court, last week, appears for sentence this morning. His attorney is expected to appeal.

James M. Larkin comes to trial on the same charge today. This conviction, following that of Benjamin Gitlow, is regarded as paving the way for bringing charges against members of the Communist Party as such, and giving the State a chance to prove that such membership in itself is criminal.

James Larkin, who is out on bail awaiting trial on a criminal anarchy charge, addressed a Gitlow defense meeting on the night of the day Mr. Winitzky was found guilty. He said that he, like Gitlow and Winitzky, would be found guilty, as would others of his comrades after him; "then you," he said to the audience, "will be found guilty after us." But the real guilt lay not at their door, "it belonged to the capitalists who were in possession of America and denying American liberty."

Mr. Larkin said he was going to defend himself, and his defense would be an attempt to prove that the real reason why he and Gitlow were prosecuted was because they tried to organize the working class into one big union.

Labor Leaders Freed by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—At the request of the Commonwealth, four New York Labor leaders, including one of five Socialists suspended by the New York Assembly, were discharged in Central Police Court when arraigned for a hearing on charges of inciting to riot.

One of the four, Joseph P. Cannon, member of the executive board mining department of the American Federation of Labor, also was charged with seditious utterances. The others were Charles Solomon, the Assemblyman; Royal France, a lawyer, and G. August Gerber.

The Commonwealth, in asking for the discharge of the men, said they apparently had expressed only their private opinions, and were entirely within their rights. There had obviously been no incitement to riot and no disorder, and as the State had nothing to do with the dispute over the New York Socialist assemblymen, it was said to have the prisoners discharged.

WINNIPEG STRIKE LEADERS GUILTY

Announcement of Sentences for Seditious Conspiracy Against Leaders Causes Demonstration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Rev. William Ivens, Alderman John Queen, George Armstrong, W. A. Pritchard, and R. J. Johns, the accused leaders of the general strike in Winnipeg in May and June of 1919, were found guilty by a jury on Saturday afternoon on all counts of an indictment which charged them, on six counts, with seditious conspiracy, and on one count with being a common nuisance. R. E. Bray, who was active during the strike as leader of the striking returned soldiers' parades, was found guilty on the count of being a common nuisance. Alderman A. A. Heaps was acquitted on all charges. The verdict contained a recommendation for mercy.

This marked the conclusion of what was one of the most important, and perhaps the most lengthy cases ever heard in a Canadian court. The trial began on January 20. When the first verdict of guilty was announced in the case of the Rev. William Ivens, a suppressed groan rose from the crowd. Scenes of disorder marked the receipt of the verdict by the assembled public. Through an error, word went from mouth to mouth that the accused had been declared not guilty. A wild cheer arose. A squad of constables, with Deputy Sheriff John Pyniger at their head, started to clear the room. Then the report of the actual verdict swept through the crowd.

The sheriff and his men were thereupon hissed and hooted. After 10 minutes the deputy sheriff and constables succeeded in clearing the hall and drove the crowd out into the street.

The six convicted strike leaders were remanded on an application from R. A. Bonnar, K. C., senior defense counsel, till April 6 for sentence. The accused, under a strong escort of Royal Northwest Mounted Police and bailiffs, left the court room and went down to the main entrance to the lower hall and out at a side door.

The crowd made a rush toward the prisoners. Suddenly a detachment of mounted police deployed from the door in the hall and drove the crowd back. The prisoners were taken to the jail without any of their sympathizers outside the building being aware that they had left the courtroom.

CHICAGO BUDGET EXCEEDS REVENUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In the dilemma raised by the lack of municipal revenue to meet all the demands made on the budget, local bankers, after conferring with city officials, have issued a statement that a loan from the banks to the city would be illegal now or later in the year, and that aside from the question of legality, the policy of making such loans is unsound. Meantime the budget committee has been making increases in salaries amounting to the \$4,000,000 over appropriation ordered by council, and some dissatisfaction is arising in this process. The large bond issues which council recently voted to submit to the city electorate for improvements is meeting with criticism in other quarters.

SCHOOL HEAD PROTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, has declared his intention of resigning his position if the Board of Education does not support him in his stand for vocational education. His attitude is a sequel to the action of the board in eliminating all gardening and poultry-raising courses. This action, however, affects only the primary and grammar grades, as the Union Board of High Schools, a separate body, emphatically declined at a subsequent meeting to discontinue any of the gardening or agricultural courses in the high schools.

RAILWAYS SAID TO BE EVADING LAW

Effort Made, It Is Charged, to Avoid Government Control of Repairs and Construction Work—Protest Is Voiced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that certain railroad companies in the United States are taking advantage of the return of the railroads to private management to avoid certain provisions of the new law through leasing repair shops, round house and yards to contracting corporations which do not come under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are made by the railroad brotherhoods and published in Labor, the organ of the Plumb Plan League.

Not only will this plan make possible evasion of government regulations, that paper asserts, but it will also create added profits, it is declared, for which consumers and shippers will have to pay.

One great eastern railroad company, it is alleged, has abandoned its extensive repair and construction shops, and will henceforth have its locomotives built by a private corporation in which its directors are heavy stockholders. Another company is alleged to have leased its shops in a similar way to a private concern capitalized at \$50,000, but with only \$5,000 paid in. The monthly payroll at these shops is said to be \$125,000, and some doubt is expressed that the company ostensibly in control of it could actually carry such a load.

Employees Restive

Railroad employees, it is understood, anticipate a general movement in the same direction by other companies. Efforts on their part to reach an understanding with the railroad management whereby their privileges under the railroad act would be retained, are said to have met with small success.

Although the reports have not laid much stress on the effect of such practice, except upon their own jobs, it would appear, in view of the government guarantee of a fixed return on capital provided under the railroad bill, that added profits will be possible to the railroads, much as was the case under the cost-plus contract system used during the war. In other words, the companies could adopt, under the railroad act, a systematic plan of increasing operating expenses, and the public would be obliged to submit so long as no specific charge appeared exorbitant to the Interstate Commerce Commission. That check is provided, and any obviously exorbitant charge for repairs made by a contracting company could be disallowed.

Self-Interest a Deterrent

Information obtained by The Christian Science Monitor from sources familiar with railroad conditions indicates that a more effective check than the possible action of the Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to be the desire of the railroad companies themselves to make an economical showing under private operation. It is pointed out that rates can be increased only to a certain point, and that the public will not endure abuse of privileges without insisting on public ownership and operation. The opinion is current among men well informed on the railroad situation that private ownership and operation are now receiving their final trial, and that view has, in fact, been publicly expressed by several authorities. One of the railroads specifically mentioned, however, will probably have little difficulty in earning a satisfactory income under the probable advance in rates, and the alleged plan to have its construction work done by another company would, perhaps, mean only personally increased returns to the directors if the charges made by the brotherhoods are substantiated.

Economics Offered

The opportunities of the railroads for economics are being enhanced by the action of the War Department in releasing now, nearly 17 months after the armistice, 63,437 gross tons of steel rails and "large quantities of track accessories" stored in different parts of the country.

Bids for this material will be received up to 3 p. m., April 28, by the chief of engineers at the Munitions Building, Washington. Most of the material is stored at Norfolk, Virginia, and Kearney, New Jersey. The rails include 62,490 gross tons of 80-pound rail in standard lengths.

"All of the material is new and unused, and has been in open storage," the War Department announces. "The terms are made sufficiently easy, for no bids are necessary and no deposits are required in submitting bids. However, buyers are expected to pay 5 per cent of the amount bid at the signing of the contract."

F. HANDLEY PAGE ON COMMERCIAL FLYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—F. Handley Page, the British aeroplane builder, speaking before the Canadian Club here said: "This large body of private enterprise called into being to serve the commercial needs of the country can be utilized to form a very great defense force for the Empire's need. Whenever the call should come for aircraft for military purposes, the commercial aviators trained in flying under the strenuous conditions of peace-time competitions and great numbers of mechanics used for air services should be available at once for the country's service. All these machines should be of British development and design, but suited to the needs of Canada so that a peace-time air force fostered on these lines is organized and standardized on details which fit in with other sections of imperial strategy."

By developing along these lines it was probable, Mr. Handley Page continued, that Canada would play a large part in the world's commercial aviation and become the aerial highway between Europe and Asia. Canada had the spruce from which nearly every aeroplane was made as well as those rare and important metals out of which the high-grade components of aeroplanes were constructed. No country in proportion to its population had supplied so many pilots as Canada. Out of a population of 8,000,000 no less than 11,000 pilots or one in every 800 of the population had taken part in the great war.

Touching on England's commercial aviation he said that "with the service we have inaugurated from London to the Continent up to the beginning of March we have flown 63,000 miles, carried 4200 passengers and 49,000 pounds of freight without an accident of any kind to the passengers or the loss of a single pound of freight."

Replies Made to Borah Charges

REPLIES MADE TO BORAH CHARGES

Men Mentioned as Presidential Candidates and Campaign Managers Hasten to Explain as to Political Expenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whatever may come of the accusations made by W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in the Senate, and which have been circulated elsewhere in print and by word of mouth, they have undoubtedly had an effect on the campaign managers and others interested in pushing the claims of rival candidates for the nominations. Whether money has been spent improperly or not up to the present time, it is less likely to be so expended from this time forward, for not only has Mr. Borah insisted that he intends to continue his attacks upon this method of obtaining nomination, but all the activities of the campaign managers will be searched by the public, which has been put on guard.

The women are to be reckoned with this year, too, and, as one man at headquarters said, "They won't like it."

While prompt disclaimers are made by the men who are in charge of the campaigns of the candidates most severely arraigned, practical politicians say frankly that large sums of money are necessary for nominating campaigns and that the money may be spent in perfectly legitimate ways.

Manager Would Like \$1,000,000

Norman J. Gould (R.), Representative from New York, eastern manager of Major-General Wood's campaign, declared after the first attack was made on him containing the charge that \$1,000,000 had been raised to finance it:

"We have not collected \$1,000,000, but would like very much to have that sum to spend befittingly in bringing General Wood before the American people. There is no reason why patriotic American citizens, realizing the present serious needs of their country, should not spend their money in the exemplary task of presenting to American citizens as a whole the preeminent qualifications of General Wood for the most important position in the country at a time of crisis such as perhaps has never before faced this nation."

As soon as Senator Borah received a message from Frank O. Lowden declaring that he would gladly give a full account of his expenditures, Mr. Borah replied:

"We received, and pleased to get it. If you are so disposed and will send the party here who can give me details of contributions and expenditures, I will take a stenographic report, place it in the record and make it public. As I am otherwise engaged next week, I will fix the date for April 5 or 6."

Senator Borah Persists

Edward L. Doheny, wealthy oil man from California, who was accused of having contributed to the campaign of Major-General Wood and at the same time to have been active in Democratic politics in California, sent a telegram to James D. Phelan (D), Senator from California, asking him to deny the charge. This was put into the Senate record on Saturday. Senator Borah at once sent Mr. Doheny a telegram as follows:

"Does your denial of contributions cover your business concerns, or business interests with which you are associated? I am led to ask this for the reason that, since receiving your wire, I am again assured the contribution was made and that it is understood to have come from you and your business concerns. I shall be glad to make your statement public."

Mr. Hoover's Position

Herbert Hoover seems to be in an exceptionally happy position in regard to campaign expenditures. Replying to inquiry on the subject put to him by organized Labor, he said: "As I have no campaign I have none to finance." After repeating the statement that he has made before, that he is not a candidate for the nomination for President and is seeking no public office, Mr. Hoover said, referring to clubs that have been organized in various places to advocate his nomination:

"I have no knowledge of their resources, which are probably very small. I have no doubt they would be only too glad to keep their books open for inspection at all times."

Mr. Hoover added: "As a citizen I advocate full publicity and proper restrictions on campaign expenditures."

LABOR COMMITTEE ISSUES APPEAL

Local Unions in the United States Are Urged by Federation Officials to Support Non-partisan Political Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organized Labor is asked to enter actively into the work of Labor's non-partisan political campaign, in the following letter signed by Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and James O'Connell, executive committee, which is being sent out today to 40,000 local unions:

"Dear sirs and brothers: There is vital work ahead of the Labor movement. The forces of political reaction are trying to wrest from us the liberties we have all struggled so valiantly to achieve and maintain. This shall not be done without our challenge, without our protest, without our resistance."

"The sacrifices that we have all made for justice and humanity inspire us to meet boldly the responsibilities of free men and women, and move us fearlessly to proclaim our devotion to the cause of Labor in the interest of all our people."

"The American Federation of Labor has reared its structure under the fundamental principles that organized Labor owes allegiance to no political party but is partisan to the principles of justice, freedom and democracy. Again this principle is given vigorous expression in the present American Federation of Labor, Nonpartisan political campaign undertaken by direction of the 1919 convention and the December 13, 1919, conference. The central bodies are supporting it with tremendous enthusiasm. They need the help of every man and woman of Labor. We know this aid will be given with a whole heart and a free will. Therefore, this committee requests that at the first union meeting held after you receive this letter, a committee of three be chosen to cooperate with the committee of your central body; that the names be inscribed on the inclosed cards, one card being mailed to this office immediately in the inclosed envelope, and the other sent to the secretary of your central body."

"We invite local unions to correspond with us upon any matter in connection with Labor's campaign, and we urge upon all the necessity for unity and solidarity of Labor in our most just cause. In 1916 the American Federation of Labor nonpartisan political campaign was carried on with striking success by 1,450,000 members. In February, 1920, there were 4,079,770. By unity and solidarity, we have made this wonderful progress. With an increased membership, and the same unity and solidarity, what can stand in our way to greater triumphs?"

Organization work for the campaign is being supplemented by the preparation and publication of thousands of pieces of literature. Two pamphlets already off the press are "Forty Years of Action" and "Labor's Political Banner Unfurled." More will be ready shortly. The more than 300 Labor journals and magazines in the country are being supplied with news and views concerning Labor's campaign, all of which are prepared under the direction of the executive committee.

BOLSHEVIST LABOR UNITS ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has received word that four units have been formed by the Bolsheviks in Russia in the process of their labor mobilization, and that these organizations are placed, one in Petrograd, and the others in the Don Region, Ukraine, and Siberia. The units are made up from soldiers no longer required in the Red armies.

Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Minister of War, announced some time ago that the transformation of the Bolshevik military marines into Labor armies would proceed as rapidly as possible. Through this means it is the plan to take advantage of the military discipline and the solidarity obtained in military units to undertake production on a large scale, it is understood. The first objects, presumably, will be to improve means of transportation and thereby to facilitate food distribution.

No information was available at the State Department yesterday as to the current reports here that Great Britain is about to accord full recognition to the Soviet Republic, Balnbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, having left the city for the day.

BANK EMPLOYEES DEMAND INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Bank employees, through the recently organized Bank Employees Association, are asking an increase of 25 per cent in salaries up to \$2,000. In a communication addressed to the head offices of all Canadian chartered banks other reforms are also suggested. The association declares that this "is the initial step in bringing about much needed increases in the salaries of Canadian bank employees to enable them to combat with the high cost of living."

The association also asks that employees be not called upon for night work except on Saturdays and Mondays and special occasions such as pay nights. It seeks alternate staffs for night work. In cases where

COLLECTIVE WAGE SYSTEM ASSAILED

Government Bituminous Coal Case Indictment Regarded as a Vital Attack Upon Labor and Operating Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—With the publication of the indictment and the complete list of defendants in the government bituminous coal case, an indication has been gained as to the scope and purport of the prosecution, which may result in one of the most far-reaching attacks ever made against the system of collective wage bargaining that has been carried out for years by the miners union and the coal operators.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS IS RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With two surveying crews transferred from Nevada into southern Utah and eight more crews to be added as soon as weather conditions will permit, the survey division of the public land office is about to inaugurate the 1920 season of survey of public lands. According to preliminary estimates of the work possible before the close of the year it is hoped that the metes and bounds of 750,000 acres of land may be fixed, or more than twice as much as was accomplished last year. At the same time there will be seven or eight crews working in Nevada with the hope of surveying at least 500,000 acres in that state this season. Should additional survey funds be secured from Congress, of which there is slight hope, additional crews will be placed in the field.

Such is the information given out from the offices of Surveyor-General I. C. Thoresen and Assistant Supervisor of Field Surveys G. D. Kirkpatrick.

LAKES-TO-OCEAN MEETING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Governors or state representatives from 14 western states are expected to attend a conference on the opening of the St. Lawrence River to ocean-going ships to be held here June 3 to 5 inclusive. More than 1000 delegates are expected and an invitation has been sent to the International Joint High Commission of the United States and Canada, which is expected to have completed its continental survey by June and to be ready to report on whether the expense involved in the project is justified.

RELIGION BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Both branches of the New Jersey Legislature have passed bills prohibiting religious discrimination in the appointment of teachers in the public schools.

COLLECTIVE WAGE SYSTEM ASSAILED

Government Bituminous Coal Case Indictment Regarded as a Vital Attack Upon Labor and Operating Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—With the publication of the indictment and the complete list of defendants in the government bituminous coal case, an indication has been gained as to the scope and purport of the prosecution, which may result in one of the most far-reaching attacks ever made against the system of collective wage bargaining that has been carried out for years by the miners union and the coal operators.

The miners indicted include: John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Philip Murray, vice-president; William Green, secretary-treasurer; Percy Tetlow, statistician of the organization, and officials of the miners union in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania. The grand jury that returned the indictment apparently gave special attention to the activities of the various associations of coal operators in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, particularly Indiana. Many officers of these associations are included in the list of indicted operators.

Thomas T. Brewster, who was the spokesman for the coal operators during the recent strike, is among the indicted coal operators.

Thus far only 44 of the 125 defendants have been arrested. The arraignment day has been set for May 4. The indictment charges the defendants with conspiracy to limit the production of coal and to control the prices of coal in violation of the Lever Act. One count sets out 19 overt acts alleged to have been committed, including the calling of the coal strike by the miners' officials, the closing down of mines by several Indiana operators, and the action of certain operators in forcing up prices on coal above contract prices.

The indictment strikes at the "check off" system under which the operators withhold from the miners' wages their union dues. This practice has been one of the strongest factors in the strength of the miners' union, as it effectively assures a closed shop policy and provides a sure method for the union to collect its dues. The use of the "check off" system is alleged in the indictment to have been one of the means through which the purposes of the general conspiracy were to be achieved.

A victory for the government in these cases may overturn the bituminous coal industry as now carried on, and both the miners and operators are skeptical about the final outcome.

ARBOR DAY IN VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia—Governor Davis has issued a proclamation for observance of Arbor Day, on Tuesday, in Virginia. Large numbers of trees will be planted on that day, principally dogwood, which is Virginia's state flower.

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BONUS DEMAND BY LEGION OPPOSED

New York Chairman Would Regard Free-Will Offering as All Right, but Disapproves of Any Pressure by the Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Any step to make an arbitrary demand upon Congress to grant a bonus to former service men would be vigorously opposed by George Brokaw Compton, chairman of the New York American Legion. And, if that organization should decide to make such a demand, Mr. Compton will feel obliged to resign, as he cannot, against his convictions, represent any part of an organized minority of the American people in attempting to force legislation in the selfish interest of its members as a class. Whether such a demand is to be made is to be decided at an adjourned meeting of the New York county branch of the American Legion this evening, at which the following resolution is to be the first order of business.

"Resolved, That while it is the feeling of the members of the American Legion that the nation owes an obligation to the men and women who served in the war which has not been fulfilled, and while we should welcome its proper fulfillment, yet it is the strong sense of this committee that no organized pressure should be brought to bear upon Congress by the American Legion except in favor of the wounded, the widows and orphans, and such as are in actual need."

Bonus as a Free-Will Offering

"If the American people wish, out of their generosity and gratitude, to give a bonus as a free-will offering, that is all right; I would not oppose that for a moment," said Mr. Compton to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "But I am absolutely opposed to making any demand for a bonus for anybody except the disabled, dependents of those who gave their lives in the service, those in need because of the disadvantage incident to their service. I believe that it would not be a good thing for the members of the legion to get a bonus by demand, that any financial gain thereby would be offset by what each member would lose eventually through having made such a demand. If the American Legion becomes branded as self-seeking, the public will become antagonized, and that antagonism will probably sooner or later affect every member."

"The American Legion should have avoided three things particularly, it seems to me: party politics, sectarianism, and pension-grabbing. If that can be accomplished, the American Legion can be kept on its original plane, far above self-interest at the expense of the rest of the public. If a demand is made now for a bonus, that attitude will decrease the usefulness of the legion to the public at least 50 per cent and its usefulness to its own members in equal measure."

New York Convention Action

When this question of bonus for former service men was first brought up in the New York convention in October, that body tabled a bonus resolution "until the national convention." Its delegation at the state convention voted solidly against a resolution favoring a bonus. Then at the national convention a resolution was adopted to the effect that while the American Legion recognized that the government was under obligations to all service men and women to relieve disadvantages incidental to their military services, it felt that it could not ask for legislation in its selfish interest and leaves with confidence to the Congress the discharge of this obligation.

About the middle of February, it is recorded, the national executive committee decided to exert pressure upon Congress to provide a flat bonus of \$50 for each month of service. The county committee, which had two meetings in December and January without mention of the committee to the state executive committee protesting against such action as inconsistent with the action of the national convention.

Special Committee Appointed

A state special committee on adjusted compensation was appointed, and the state commander, Wade H. Hayes, called a meeting at Albany, March 2, for the purpose of obtaining the sentiment of former service men in the State on the subject of adjusted compensation as a preliminary step to a referendum to be held among all the posts on this subject. As but six days' notice was given, posts could not call regular meetings, and but 25 counties were represented. About 12 former service men, members of the Assembly, spoke first, and said unanimously that the state Assembly wanted to give the men a bonus, but wanted to know just what they would like and wished the legion to draft a bonus bill. The New York and Nassau County chairmen were the only two who, in response to the roll call, did not report their counties favored bonuses.

In a subsequent bulletin, in announcing that sentiment in favor of granting a bonus was so overwhelming in the State that a referendum would not be held, Commander Hayes said that he expected the whole-hearted cooperation and support of every organization and official within the department in the effort to expedite the enactment in both the state Legislature and the national Congress in behalf of the adjusted compensation.

Pressure on Legislative Bodies

In the letter, Mr. Compton, at the direction of the County Executive Com-

mittee, replied that a meeting of the committee would be held March 25 to express its attitude "not only on the question of a bonus for former service men and women, but also on the question whether or not the legion should use its organization to put pressure on legislative bodies in favor of providing such a bonus."

It also called attention to the fact that the legion is not a military organization and that as the New York County body must represent the wishes of that body only, the question of efforts to expedite bonus again must be decided entirely by members of the New York County.

The meeting of March 25 has been adjourned to March 29, at which time the New York Legislature will consider whether it favors demanding a flat bonus for the able-bodied as well as for the disabled, and for bringing pressure to bear upon Congress and the state Legislature.

TENANTS BUYING APARTMENT HOUSES

Much New York Property, It Is Said, Is Being Taken Over by Cooperative Syndicates in Effort to Defeat Profiteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—While housing legislation is under discussion in the Legislature at Albany, and various plans for supplying homes in this city and curbing profiteering landlords is going on, tenants of a number of large apartment houses are taking matters into their own hands by forming syndicates and buying the houses in which they live. It is believed that about \$50,000,000 worth of such dwellings are being negotiated for on a cooperative basis.

The sale of two large apartment houses facing on Morningside Park to a syndicate formed by 16 tenants has been reported. These tenants have given the present lessee, who lives in one of the apartments, 20 days in which to move out. They intend to take over the entire management of the two houses, reduce the rents at once, remodel the apartments, run the house with complete service and no false economies, and grant leases. The directors of a stock company of tenants which took over another house in that same vicinity report that they expect to make a 10 per cent reduction in rents, declare dividends from time to time, and improve conditions in the house 100 per cent.

The Board of Estimate, acting as a committee of the whole in an effort to solve housing problems, has requested the corporation counsel to give an opinion today to the committee on finance and budget, whether the city has the legal right to engage in the construction of buildings to be rented as homes.

John Boyle Jr., former municipal court justice, now counsel to the tax appraisers, proposes that existing income-tax legislation be amended to provide that after an income of 10 per cent has been accorded the landlord on his investment, as calculated on the assessed valuation, plus 10 per cent thereof, and the deduction of the mortgages are made, the entire balance to be taxed 100 per cent. He believes that such a law would put an immediate stop to profiteering and real estate speculation.

Meantime, the first of May, moving day, is rapidly approaching. Real estate agents tell those who inquire for homes that they have nothing to offer, and the advertising columns of the daily papers show an unaccustomed dearth of apartments advertised for rent. It is said, however, that there are some 33,000 tenements, abandoned because of their lack of ordinary comforts and conveniences, such as running water, etc., which could be remodeled into dwellings if somebody would take up the work. It is believed the construction of new factories in Greater New York will make it imperative to rearrange these dwellings into modern places of residence for working people.

TREASURY ANNOUNCES CERTIFICATE OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Treasury certificates of indebtedness, E. 1920, dated and bearing interest from April 1, 1920, and payable July 1, 1920, with interest at 4 1/2 per cent, are offered for subscription by the Secretary of the Treasury. Applications will be offered at Federal Reserve Banks, and bearer certificates, without coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The total of the issue will be \$200,000,000 or more.

The certificates are exempt from national, state, or local taxes, except income or inheritance taxes, and graduates additional income taxes (surtaxes) and excess profits and war profit taxes. The certificates do not bear circulation privilege, and will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The Treasury also announced that subscriptions for the certificates of Series TM-1921, dated March 15, 1920, and maturing March 15, 1921, would aggregate \$200,000,000.

STATUS OF WOMEN JURORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—Legality of women jurors will be tested as a result of a criminal case in Recorder's Court in which Miss Cora M. Gitzzen was foreman of the jury that returned a verdict of guilty. Attorneys for the defense announced they would appeal the case, taking it to the Supreme Court if necessary. They contend that the codes say a jury shall be composed "of twelve men."

UNITED STATES IS BEHIND IN AVIATION

European Governments and Corporations Promoting the Movement With a Number of Remarkable Accomplishments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The progress attained in the development of aircraft abroad, as revealed in reliable information obtained here, is in striking contrast to the lack of effective plan and purpose in aviation in the United States. Governments and large corporations in Europe are promoting aviation in many ways, and some remarkable accomplishments are already to the credit of the aeroplane as a commercial and passenger vehicle.

In Great Britain, for example, the number of passengers carried by Handley Page commercial aeroplanes from May 1, 1919, till February 19 of the present year was 4154; the amount of freight carried was 46,606 pounds, and the mileage covered 70,473 miles. The freight traffic was almost entirely between London and the continent, and between September 2, 1919, and February 19, 1920.

On February 17, 1920, the Cricklewood aerodrome was officially opened as the station for Handley Page commercial aeroplanes operating between London, Paris, and Brussels. Customs officers have been installed at the aerodrome, which is only 20 minutes from Piccadilly Circus. The trip by airplane from Paris or Brussels to Piccadilly takes a little more than three hours. The aerodrome may be used for night flying, for it is fully equipped with searchlights and flares.

British aircraft have made flights in practically every part of the world, and the Handley Page Company has obtained the air mail contract between Brazil and Argentina. Passenger and freight services are being planned in India and South Africa.

In the United States, some \$1,800,000,000 was spent ostensibly for aviation purposes during the war, without conspicuous result. Whatever progress was made was not permanent, for shortly after the signing of the armistice the aviation plants in this country were closed and dismantled or went on with a much reduced production basis. The War Department and postal officials have made some experiments mainly in the way of aerial mail carrying, but the government has done nothing to promote commercial aviation, and such facilities as were available at the close of the war are a large extent not now available. Many aircraft establishments, it is said, are now devoted largely to other purposes.

Through British influence, on the other hand, Poland has become much interested in the possibilities of aviation for commercial purposes, and it is now announced that the Polish National Air Transport Company intends to introduce five air lines for passengers, mails, and goods.

JEW'S RIGHTS TO GREEK CITIZENSHIP

Greek Authority Says That Jews in Salonika Could Freely Choose Greek Nationality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Regarding the question of the status of the Jews of Salonika of Spanish descent, which has been alluded to in these columns, a Greek authority is desirous of correcting what he terms the erroneous impression that these people live outside the common law of Greece.

"Under the provisions of the treaty of Athens, signed after the Balkan wars," declares the authority, "all the inhabitants of the territories annexed to Greece, subjects of the Ottoman Empire, were authorized to choose between Greek or Ottoman citizenship. If they chose to remain Ottoman subjects, they would have to leave the country after a lapse of three years (this clause is not peculiar to the treaty of Athens, but is a clause that can be found in all treaties dealing with annexation of territory)."

"Under this provision, thousands of Jews in Salonika became Greek citizens, enjoying the same rights as the Greeks. Furthermore, the Grecian Government has granted to them a temporary exemption from military service to which all the Greeks are subject. The Jews of Salonika, as Greek citizens, took part in the parliamentary elections, and among the returned deputies are two or three Jews. Consequently, some Jews living in Salonika have not acquired Greek citizenship, it is due to their free will, and if they desire now to acquire this nationality they can always do it, provided they conform with the stipulations of the Greek laws. Under these circumstances, the appeal of Ibañez de Ibero, published in the 'Figaro,' was totally unnecessary. The Jews of Salonika who have remained Ottoman subjects, and who possess the necessary means, can if they wish acquire Greek citizenship, as the Greek Constitution makes no distinction between Christians and followers of other creeds."

"The same treatment was granted to the Moslems of Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, and the Islands. The Greek Parliament contains some Moslem members. The appeal of Mr. Ibañez de Ibero seems, under these instances, to be due rather to an excess of zeal."

NEW FRUIT GROWERS EXPRESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organization of a company by railroads east of the Mississippi to acquire and operate after May 1 the fruit-growers' express cars now being operated by Armour & Co. is announced here by H. B. Spencer, presi-

dent of the Fruit Growers Express Company. The company has been incorporated in Delaware under the name of the Fruit Growers Express Company, and will have its headquarters here, with Mr. Spencer as president and E. J. Roth as general manager. The announcement said, "It will perform the refrigerator car and other protective service for the movement of perishable traffic on the railroads, which has heretofore been performed by the Armour interests."

OIL PRICE RAISE STARTS INQUIRY

California State Railroad Board Says Reason Apparently Not Based on Financial Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Following the announcement by the Standard Oil Company of California that prices of crude oil would be advanced 25 cents a barrel and that the price of gasoline would be increased two cents a gallon, the California State Railroad Commission has sent a letter to K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Company, seeking to ascertain the basis for these advances. The commission has also taken the matter up with William D. Stephens, Governor, and U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, of California, and with Mrs. Annette Adams, United States Attorney, asking for an investigation and urging that in case these advances in price cannot be prevented, remedial legislation be enacted.

"It is no exaggerated statement," says the railroad commission, in its communication to the oil company, "that this increase in the price of crude oil will necessitate an increase of electric and gas rates in California to a total of several million dollars."

"The reasons given by you for this increase apparently are not based upon financial needs of your company; you do not say that the Standard Oil Company of California is in need of additional revenue, but you give as your full reason for this increase that there is a scarcity of oil and that oil is selling in the east at higher rates than in California."

"A very disturbing feature of the situation is that there is no assurance that the same reason is so acute you have publicly given, that the price of oil will not be constantly advanced to a point where the gas business would be practically annihilated, as there is somewhere a top limit to the price which can be charged for gas and permit of its continued delivery."

"Also this increased price of crude oil directly affects the cost of the generation of electricity at the very moment when the cost has not only been substantially increased by reason of the shortage of rainfall, but when the shortage of electric power is so acute that plans are now being evolved for a substantial curtailment of the use of electric power by many consumers."

FUTURE OF FLAX TRADE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—A lengthy debate took place recently in the House of Commons on the subject of flax cultivation in Canada. Frank Glass, member for Middlesex East, Ontario, moved a resolution, which was finally carried, providing for the carrying out of experiments and demonstrations for flax cultivation, the scientific standardization and grading, the encouraging and perfecting of mechanical appliances for harvesting the flax crop.

The hon. member declared that the soil and climatic conditions of various parts of the Dominion of Canada were most suitable for the growing of the flax crops, and it would be for the benefit of national economies that this natural resource of the country should be adequately developed. He urged that the government should give opportunities to growers to receive scientific instruction, should encourage the industry by every possible means, and extend that encouragement in the direction of the development of the spinning industry of Canada.

Mr. Glass declared that what had been done during the past year in regard to flax growing had shown that Canada could compete with any other country in the world, in the production of good seed. He expressed the opinion that the growing of flax could be made profitable, adding that the Belfast Knitting Mills which was the chief industry of its kind in Ireland was arranging for the cultivation of some 2000 acres of flax in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This might, suggested Mr. Glass, cause the company to move its mills to Canada as half of Ireland's export trade was carried on with the United States and it would be a great advantage to have the mills near the raw material.

ONTARIO'S PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The Province of Ontario concludes its fiscal year, ending October 31, 1919, with a deficit on ordinary accounts of \$1,559,802. This is shown in the public accounts tabled in the provincial Legislature. The new Farmer-Labor Coalition government has departed from precedent by presenting the accounts this year some time previous to the budget, and not with it as has been the custom in the past. The present government is not responsible for these accounts, which are a heritage from the late Conservative government. When the budget is introduced therefore, the unusual situation will arise where the surviving members of the Conservative Party, now a section of the Opposition, must rush to the defense of the 1919 expenditure. The motive of the new government, however, by this innovation is to give all members of the House a fuller opportunity of careful study of the public accounts before they come up for discussion.

APPEAL MADE IN BEHALF OF POLES

Emissary in Washington Tells of Urgent Need of Greater Supplies of Food—Restoration of Production Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Poland is existing today under the most rigorous food rationing system applied to any country of Europe, and the Polish people are subsisting on a daily ration of 180 grams, less than half a pound," said Dr. Stanislas J. Arct, who has arrived in the United States to arrange for the shipment of food products. He declares that while Poland is now on the verge of starvation, it will be self-sustaining in two years.

"In hotels and restaurants, by way of example, white bread may be used only in the form of rolls, four hours after cooking," he says. "The use of sugar with drinks and puddings is prohibited. Meals may be served only within certain hours. There is scarcely an article of diet that is not covered by regulation."

"The total food shortage of Poland is approximately 400,000 tons. This figure represents an absolute minimum. Grain is needed at the rate of 50,000 tons a month, the limit of the receiving capacity of the port of Danzig and the transportation system. The 100,000 tons of flour granted by the United States is being shipped rapidly, but the stream must be kept going without interruption."

"The country is taking steps to meet its own food demands. With a good crop next year, the acute shortage will be largely overcome. The area under cultivation is being increased, and in two years Poland will have enough for its own needs. At the normal level of production there will be \$800,000 tons of surplus for export."

"At present, all surplus supplies are requisitioned by the government, which is undertaking measures little short of heroic to prevent starvation. Once the crisis is passed, the country will enter a period of great prosperity. It has ample natural resources, coal, oil, timber, salt, and other products, to meet its obligations and to lay the basis for the extensive trade and industry."

"Poland, facing the Bolshevik armies on a front more than 800 miles long, is obliged for the present to maintain the defensive lines advanced beyond the provisional boundaries tentatively fixed by the Paris Peace Conference, because retirement might precipitate a military debacle," said Francis Pulaski, Minister Plenipotentiary and Counsel of the Polish Legation here, on Saturday.

"The Polish Army's right flank in the south rests on Rumania," said Mr. Pulaski, "and has not been menaced by the Bolsheviks. The center, in the great Pripiet marsh region, rests on a line east of Minsk. The left flank in the north is covered by Latvia, also in arms against the Red armies of Russia. The recent strategic advance in northern Russia was in cooperation with the Letts, in the

south, the Poles advanced into territory left open to the enemy by the collapse of Denikin's Russian Army. The forward movement of the Ukrainian front was under the agreement made with the Ukrainian patriot, General Petlura. The object of these maneuvers was to consolidate and strengthen the flanks of the Polish armies and not occupy territory."

BIG INCREASE IN URBAN POPULATION

United States Census Figures Thus Far Compiled Show Generally Large Gains in the Cities in the Last Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—United States census figures thus far announced indicate that urban population has gained very generally during the last decade. Of cities and towns for which preliminary figures are given, the number which show a decrease in population is almost negligible, about one-third the number that declined in population between 1900 and 1910.

So far as generalizations are possible, it would appear that eastern cities have on the whole gained less generally than those of the middle west and other sections, though where war work brought large numbers of persons into new industrial centers there have been exceptions. The figures also seem to indicate that the larger cities have gained more consistently than those of 5000 to 20,000 population, those small cities exhibiting wide fluctuations. Some cities which were small in 1910, but which were favorably placed, have almost doubled; in other places, population has remained practically stationary.

Final census figures are not expected to be ready before October. Those announced to date are preliminary, and subject to later correction. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is one of the largest cities whose population has been announced. It has increased from 373,857 in 1910 to 457,147 in 1920, a rate of 22.3 per cent. The increase in the previous decade was greater, both numerically and in percentage, the percentage figure having been 31.

Louisville, Kentucky, advanced from 223,928 to 234,891, only 4.9 per cent. Syracuse, New York, increased from 137,249 to 171,647, or 25.1 per cent. Toledo has shown a high percentage of growth, having gone from 168,497 to 243,109, or 44.3 per cent.

Among the smaller cities, Muncie, Indiana, a manufacturing center; Beaumont, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, flourishing gulf ports; Oak Park, Illinois, a residential suburb of Chicago; Amarillo, Texas, and El Dorado, Kansas, near the oil districts; New Castle, Indiana, Knoxville, Tennessee, Nutley, New Jersey, Charlottesville, Virginia, and Mason City, Iowa, advanced from 50 to 104 per cent in population within 10 years. Most of these cities were given unusual importance during the war, and retained a large part of their population of war workers.

WORLD SUFFRAGE MEETING CALLED

Conference of Women to Be Held at Geneva in June the First Effort for an International Gathering Since 1913

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The International Woman Suffrage Alliance has issued the call through its president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, to its forthcoming conference in Geneva, Switzerland, June 6-18, the first effort of the suffragists of the world to get together in a great international meeting since the gathering in Budapest in 1913, the year before the war erected its barriers and frontiers of thought and feeling.

The call reads: "The London headquarters committee of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is taking charge of the correspondence concerning the forthcoming congress in Geneva, and Miss McMillan is already there to look after all the details of the arrangements. Miss Gourd writes that the Swiss suffragists will joyfully welcome us."

"Although the plans for the arrangements are thus placed in other and very competent hands, I want to add my solicitation to theirs that the eighth congress will see our old-time band of international suffragists reunited without a break; that the old-time spirit of comradeship and world helpfulness will be as sincere and unselfish as ever; that the confidence in the fundamental good sense of the average of the people of all nationalities is still unshaken; and that the hope in the ultimate peace, harmony, and progress of the world still lives in the souls of all to inspire and to lead us on."

"Many of us have literally given our 'lives and fortunes' to secure for our sex a ballot's share in the making of the public welfare of our respective nations. That ballot has been won over a large part of the civilized world since last we met. Women, children, and the home as well as the general welfare of our several countries will be safer and saner if the women who have sacrificed their all to win the vote shall now counsel together as to the wisest way to use it for the common good of all."

"Let us therefore meet once more, not only as friends but as guardians of the great democratic liberty now intrusted to the women of many nations."

"The world never needed women as it needs them now nor were women ever so well equipped to serve. Can we not vow together that neither the suspicion and hatred born of war, nor the selfish bitterness grown out of our own war experiences, shall blind our eyes to the higher vision of women of all nations working together to achieve a higher civilization for each and every land."

CULEBRA CUT OPENED

PANAMA, Panama—Obstructions in the Culebra Cut district of the Panama Canal were removed on Saturday, and the great waterway is again open for traffic, after a six-day interruption.

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DIRECT ACTION AS
SEEN BY MR. HUGHES

Australian Prime Minister Sees
in Shipping Strike that Such
Action Is a Weapon Injuring
Those Who Use It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Replying to
a deputation representing the Wharf
Laborers Union, which asked the federal
government for relief, Mr. Hughes,
the Prime Minister, drove home
the lesson of "direct action," a
growth planted and watered by I. W.
W. followers. As a former militant
member of the watersiders, Mr.
Hughes would have felt a tinge of
humor if he had not been so much in
earnest. Some Australians have won-
dered if there was any significance
back of his remarks regarding the
tripping of the Commonwealth fleet.
Mr. Hughes in his reply said: "I re-
spect very much the position. In which
so many of your members find them-
selves. As I listened to your story I
could not help thinking that no more
complete and crushing condemnation
of the policy of 'direct action' had
ever fallen from the lips of any man
than has fallen from your lips today."

"Here you have a statement by one
of the most militant unions—as I
know of my cost—of two and a half
years' experience of 'direct action.'
Ever since 1917 you have been in a
state of unemployment, checked
with all too brief periods of employ-
ment. I do not suppose I should ex-
aggerate if I said that, in the two
years and four months that have
elapsed since the railway strike, many
of your members have not had more
than four or five months' employment.
Looking back in retrospect over that
period, I ask you, as a friend, have
you learned nothing at all?"

Paying the Penalty

"You ask me to help you. I am very
willing to do it. I only wish that, by
waving my hand, I could put the en-
gineers back on the ships. I have
just seen the manager of the Common-
wealth Government line of steamers,
and he tells me that seven or eight
government ships are laid up. This is
a state enterprise. Your money is in
it; my money is in it. Whatever
profit is made goes to lighten taxation
and so helps all of us. Yet, as each
ship comes in, it pays the penalty of
employing Australians by being laid
up, while British ships, owned by our
great competitor, the British shipping
combine, are allowed to sail the seas
at will."

"This is the way our fellow-citizens
treat their own vessels at a time when
one would imagine they would be
eager to uphold their honor as well as
do something to encourage prosperity
and provide employment in this coun-
try. Only the other day one of our
vessels struggled into port with eight
Dutchmen on board, after being left
high and dry by the Australian crew
at Port Arthur."

"You are the victims of this dispute.
So are we all. The coal supplies are
so low that the coal board has had to
issue regulations which will, as the
days pass, become more and more
stringent. Factories will close down
and more and more men will be
thrown out of work; the community
will be more and more inconvenienced."

A Two-Edged Sword

"Then, again, the price of commodi-
ties is being sent up and the cost of
living is being increased by this very
act. You are beginning to realize
now, if you have not long realized,
that this 'direct action' is a two-edged
sword. You cannot use this weapon
against your fellow-citizens without
feeling the effects yourselves. I am
not going to preach to you. I have
been in strikes with some of you be-
fore, but I ask if I have not always
told you what a foolish thing it is.
Now you are reaping to a surfeit the
fruits of the policy."

"I have done all I could to make
the engineers realize their responsi-
bility to the Commonwealth as citi-
zens of the Commonwealth. They have
great power. I am told in the press
that I am to settle the strike; but
nobody tells me how to do it. They
seem to think that, by some magic, I
can evolve an army of engineers. In
my belief, we should do well if we
could man two ships in the whole of
Australia."

Appeals to Sense of Right

"There were ways of doing these
things in the days that are gone. I
could have ordered out a platoon of
soldiers, for instance; but, thank God,
those days have gone. No other course
remains to me but to appeal to the
men's sense of what is right and
proper, and to point out to them the
injury they are doing to their fellow-
citizens and themselves. Let me put
this to you to show how difficult the
situation is."

"Supposing we could man two or
three ships with non-union engineers.
In all probability the firemen and sea-
men, cooks, and stewards would walk
out. Let us assume that we got non-
union firemen, seamen, cooks, steward
and officers, and that one of these
boats lay along a wharf on which
your own men were working. I want
to ask you fairly, would you work it?"

A Vicious Circle

"I want you to see what a vicious
circle this is. Every one of you con-
demns it, and yet not one of you can
end it, or will end it. 'Direct action'
is a weapon which cannot be used
against the community without injury
to those who resort to it."

"I have appealed to the engineers.
They are men, who by virtue of their
skill and position are absolutely able
to hold up the Commonwealth. That
is nothing more nor less than indus-
trial bushranging. I do not ask any-
one to do anything against the prin-
ciple of unionism. But since when

has it been a principle of unionism to
destroy unionism? How else do you
manufacture blacklegs except by re-
ducing people to such a state of want
that they will do anything? That is
how the last strike was broken."

"As there is no election ahead," con-
tinued Mr. Hughes, "you may possibly
attach more weight to my words than
if you thought I wanted your sup-
port. I do not want your support as
a political party, but I do want it as
fellow-citizens to bring your fellow
workmen to a sense of their responsi-
bility. I cannot make them go back
to work. But if they think that by
waiting longer and by holding up the
Commonwealth they will make me
give way they are making a mistake.
I shall not. I say that very delib-
erately. They have not only defied the
law, but have treated with contempt
every effort that has been made to in-
duce them to return to work. They
are going on in the belief that by tur-
ning the screw tighter and tighter they
will make the community yelp. But
they will not."

Government as a Farce

"I saw by the newspaper this morn-
ing that the Premier of Queensland,
Mr. Theodore, has joined the army of
my critics and protests because I
would not allow the steamer Musgrave
to run to North Queensland. I will
not allow that steamer to run be-
cause it is proposed to pay the men
what they want. If you do that what
is the good of courts and law? If a
man can say I will have this or that
irrespective of justice, and gets it,
then law does not exist, and govern-
ment becomes a farce."

"I do not resort to methods opposed
to the fundamental principles of de-
mocracy. I take no notice of those
anarchistic suggestions that I should
do this or that and settle this strike
by drastic means—though God knows
what those means are. I know it can-
not be done. Even if it could be done
in the way hinted at, it would be an
outrage on the community and on de-
mocracy to do it. You will not do
anything much in the way of indus-
trial peace in this country until you
are able to say that nobody will go
on strike without the consent of all
unions. Why should these men be
able to throw you out of work without
your having one word to say in the
matter? And if they went back to-
morrow you know that the seamen
would soon be out and the cooks and
stewards and masters and officers. And
in every case you would suffer, still
without being able to say a word in
your own protection."

Wild Extremists

"The outlook is black, and not re-
lieved by one glimmer of promise. I
know you are just as reasonable and
sensible and law-abiding as the other
side, because I have lived among you
and worked among you. But there are
wild extremists among you, just as
there are violent reactionaries on the
other side, and there is an atmos-
phere of mutual mistrust, suspicion and
even hatred. It is no use my telling you
to go down to your union and take some
action in this matter, because you will
not do it. But the remedy lies in your
hands. Let unionism speak with all
the authority it has, and say that this
thing must stop. Let it say to the
extremists, 'You cannot go on strike
without our having a voice in the mat-
ter.' Soon the coal strike will come on,
and we shall all be out, for no body
can work without coal. Yet the coal
miners do not ask your views."

"I have done everything I could to
induce the engineers to go back to
work, but they will not go. They ap-
parently think that by remaining out
they will force us to surrender. I re-
gard that as an ultimatum, and they
may take this from me, that if they
remain out for six months they will
be no better off than they are today."

"I resent very keenly the utterly
contemptuous way they disregard the
welfare of everybody else. I feel sure
that, broadly, we can hope for nothing
like industrial stability unless unionism,
recognizing its power and duty,
takes out of the hands of individual
unions the right to strike. I do not
know any way in which I can help
you. The government cannot deal
with you any differently than with
other unions. There are 10,000 men
out in Victoria today. There will be
20,000 in a few weeks. The best thing
you can do is to use your influence
with the engineers to induce them to
return to work. I will bring your
requests before my colleagues, but I
am not able to hold out any strong
hope that we shall take the action you
desire."

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BRITAIN'S OFFER TO
COMPENSATE ITALY

Under Terms of Secret Treaty,
Italian Nationalists Asked for
British and French Somaliland
to Join Benadir and Eritrea

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—To most Italians the
secret Treaty of London of April 26,
1915, means the document which gives
them certain rights over a part of the
eastern shore of the Adriatic and of
the Dalmatian Islands. For hitherto
the Adriatic question has assumed a
disproportionate figure in the popular
eye, as compared with other problems
of world politics. But the treaty also
contains provisions about the colonies,
and it is in them that Great Britain,
as the greatest colonial power, is not
a little interested. Allusions to this
subject are not frequent in the Italian
press, because most Italians, if they
emigrate, go to neither Libya nor
Eritrea nor yet Benadir—the existing
Italian colonies in Africa—but to for-
eign countries, notably the Argentine
(of which an Italian has been Presi-
dent) and the United States.

There is, however, a band of colonial
experts in Italy, although until
1912, after the acquisition of Libya,
Italy had no colonial ministry apart
from the Foreign Office. Indeed,
from 1896, when Mr. Crispien fell after
Adowa, to 1911, when the Marchese
di San Giuliano was largely instru-
mental in declaring war upon Turkey
for the sake of Libya, of which, as a
Sicilian, he was a near neighbor geo-
graphically, the average Italian took
little interest in his colonies, although
the colonial section of the Milanese
exhibition of 1906 showed what pro-
gress Eritrea, the "Red Sea" colony,
had made under the long govern-
ship of Mr. Ferdinando Martini.

Concessions Under the Treaty

Article 15 of the no longer "Secret
Treaty" of London—for the Giornale
d'Italia has now published the
authentic text in an Italian transla-
tion—runs as follows: "Should
France and Great Britain extend
their colonial possessions in Africa
at the expense of Germany, they will
admit in principle Italy's right to de-
mand certain compensations by way
of an extension of her possessions in
Eritrea, Somaliland, and Libya, and
the colonial areas adjoining French
and British colonies." Abyssinia be-
ing a neutral state, such "an exten-
sion" is possible only at the expense
of Great Britain (Italy's neighbor in
Egypt, the Sudan, British Somali-
land and British East Africa), or of
France (Italy's neighbor in Tunisia,
the Somaliland and French Somali-
land).

Now Italian Somaliland (usually
called by Italians "Benadir," or "the
ports," on the basis of "lucus a
nullo," because it is devoid of good
harbors) suffers from being sepa-
rated by British and French Somali-
land from the Italian colony of Eri-
trea. Nationalists have, therefore, ex-
pressed a wish for the whole of
British and French Somaliland, so as
to make Benadir join Eritrea. But
more moderate politicians asked the
French at least to cede Jibuti, which
lies on the Somali coast outside the
entrance to the Red Sea. To this re-
quest the French replied with a strong
"non possumus"; to them Jibuti,
which has greatly gained in im-
portance commercially since the rail-

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way from it was opened up to the
Abyssinian capital of Addis Abeba,
seemed indispensable as the only
French port of call between the
mother country and her two valuable
colonies, Madagascar and Indo China.

British Conciliatory

The British, however, were more
conciliatory. They have offered not
only further to curtail the area of
British Somaliland (already reduced
to 68,000 square miles, or twice the
size of Ireland, by the cessions of
some districts to Abyssinia in 1897)
by ceding a zone adjoining the north-
west frontier of the Italian Somali-
land, but to permit the southwest frontier
of that colony to be extended across
the river Juba well into British East
Africa, so as to give to the Italians
the present British port of Kismayu,
for the loss of which the British East
Africans would find compensation in
the development of Port Durnford
further to the south.

Mr. Tittoni, the former Italian Min-
ister of Foreign Affairs, stated on
September 27 in the Chamber, that
Lord Milner had offered, and that
Italy had accepted, this arrangement.
But in December the Italian delega-
tion to the Peace Conference reopened
the question with the object of asking
for an extension of territory toward
Abyssinia. At present the British
Government is taking up the position
that, until the Italian Government has
officially recognized the British pro-
tectorate over Egypt—which Italy
alone of the allied and associated
powers has not done—none of the
British territories in question will be
ceded to it.

Beside the above-mentioned conces-
sions, Italy, as Mr. Tittoni also stated,
has been offered by Lord Milner the
oasis of Jarabub, which belongs to
Egypt, and which, as being situated
on the northeast frontier of the
Cyrenaica, and as the center of the
Senusai sect, which has given the
Italians a good deal of trouble, is also
a valuable accession of territory. On
the west of Libya the French have
agreed to cede to the Italians the
tract of desert through which the
caravan routes between Ghat, Ghat
and Ghadames pass. Consequently,
Italy comes out of the war with im-
portant colonial acquisitions. It may
be doubted, however, whether, even so,
any large body of Italian emigrants
will seek their fortunes in these en-
larged Italian colonies rather than in
South America, with which consider-
able commercial relations are being
developed.

PROCESSION PERMITTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Having re-
ceived the assurance that no disloyal
emblems would be displayed in con-
nection with the St. Patrick's Day
procession, the new Lord Mayor of
Melbourne, Councillor Aikman, gave
permission for the holding of the pro-
cession. A large and influential de-
putation of citizens strongly opposed
the granting of a permit, but the Lord
Mayor relied on the assurances from
the organizers of the procession.

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INTIMIDATION SEEN
IN EGYPT'S POLITICS

Those Purposing to Build Na-
tional Independence Said to
Be Freely Resorting to Vio-
lent Political Methods

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—An attentive ob-
server of the trend of Egyptian politics
during the last year must have come
to the conclusion that those who pur-
pose to build a national independence
are choosing as part of their founda-
tion a remarkably unsuitable material
in the form of a policy of intima-
dation. As has been frequently pointed
out, the prevailing habit of a large
proportion of Egypt's inhabitants of
allowing the few to do the political
thinking for the country has been
assiduously exploited by the principal
wire-pullers in the present movement,
and thus it is that, through taking ad-
vantage of circumstances peculiarly
favorable to their plans, they have
been able to present, especially in the
press, a superficially united front.

That this unity, so largely ad-
vertised in accordance with their method
of propaganda, is but superficial has
been the conviction of many intimately
connected with Egyptian life. What,
however, the prime movers perhaps
overlooked was the fact that those
very circumstances which appeared to
favor their campaign were inducing
among the masses a change of
thought, as has been and is being
experienced in other countries, so that
the habit of carelessness is slowly giv-
ing way to a more intelligent interest
in matters outside the village circle.

Shunning Publicity

To counteract this tendency intima-
dation has to a growing extent been
resorted to, an instance of which is
shown in the methods employed for
detering notables from giving evi-
dence before the Milner Commission.
Thus, any well-known person receiv-
ing a member of that commission is
aware that in all probability a delega-
tion of lawyers and students will
cross-examine him on the subject and
have the interview published in a
press almost entirely in Nationalist
hands. In a country in which public

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opinion counts for so much, it is
scarcely surprising that few natives
care to risk such publicity, or that, if
it cannot be avoided, they will see
that the report shall be innocuous
from a Nationalist standpoint as far
as they are concerned, whether it be
in accordance with the actual facts
or not.

More violent means of intimidation
have been evidenced in the recent
bomb outrages on public ministers,
not to mention the method of sending
out anonymous threats of violence.
Few temperaments can withstand the
strain of experiencing such methods,
and certainly that of the average
Egyptian is not included in the few.
It is not surprising, then, that the po-
litical policy of two ministers, the former
Premier, Mohamed Pasha Said, and the
former Minister of Public Works, Is-
mail Pasha Sirry, should have been
affected by the recent outrages.

The former, who took up office
shortly after the March (1919) dis-
orders and thus rendered a most val-
uable service to the British authori-
ties, was attacked in July and in Nov-
ember resigned on the grounds that
the coming of the Milner Commission,
against which the Nationalists had is-
sued threats of strenuous opposition,
was undesirable. Yet it was decided
to send out the Milner Commission
early last spring. The latter's resi-
gnation came about a month after a
bomb had been thrown at his motor
car by a hitherto unknown assailant.
In explanation of his action Sirry
Pasha stated that he was of the op-
inion that the Sudan irrigation project
might be detrimental to Egypt and
that an Egyptian had not been ap-
pointed as member of the special com-
mission which is examining the whole
problem, both objections, he it noted,
fully in line with Nationalist opinion.

Bombs and Resignations

As the government immediately com-
plied with his demands by appointing

Hussain Wassif Pasha, a retired ir-
rigation official, and by promising full
publicity for the project, the Minister
necessarily withdrew his resignation,
but within two days he had resigned
again, this time on another ground.
Yet it was only a few days before the
bomb attack that he had given lec-
tures to the government officials ex-
plaining and indorsing the very pro-
jects in question. In contrast, the
attitude of the present Premier, Yusuf
Pasha Wahba, a Copt, and one of the
most capable men in Egypt, is all the
more commendable, as in spite of his
very narrow escape a few weeks ago
he still holds office, and it is hoped
will continue to do so for some time
to come.

The efforts of the National press
to improve the party's standing are
frequently most amusing. A few days
ago an article appeared in the
"Nazim" most naively suggesting
that the greater part of the sum of
£100,000 which had been collected on
behalf of the Kitchen Memorial
Fund should be transferred to the Na-
tionalist Delegation. Up to the pres-
ent few memorial funds in Egypt ap-
pear to have realized their original
object and the proposed disposal of
a fund contributed to by people of
many nationalities and political op-
inions is delightfully simple.

At the same time another native
paper published a most glowing de-
scription of the success of a tour of
Nationalist delegates in the provinces
for the purpose of raising subscrip-
tions. In as far as the account of
their reception at one town goes, the
journalistic license of multiplying the
size of the crowd by 10 was recog-
nized as the writer happened to be
at the spot when the delegates ar-
rived. The crowd of youths and boys
was noisy, it is true, but nevertheless,
if the report was officially sanctioned
by the delegates, Nationalist subscri-
bers should insist on a reliable audit of
the account of their fund.

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HISPANO-AMERICAN APATHY DEPLORED

Attitude of Spain During War and Germanophile Sympathies Have Contributed to Estrangement of South America

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Some time back it was announced that King Alfonso had planned a visit to South America during the present year and that everything depended on the political situation. Such a visit by the Spanish sovereign to the South American republics of Spanish extraction, and once under the sway of Spain, has been talked of and even dreamt of for ages past. But just before the war began it seemed that the scheme might take shape. Certainly the King for his own part was agreeable and even anxious to undertake this. Don Alfonso has always taken the closest and most intelligent interest in all affairs concerning the tightening of the bonds between Spain and the daughter states of South America.

During the war, when the ministries in Spain and the Argentine were raised to the rank of embassies, it became clearer that, from the economic point of view, it was desirable that the countries should draw together more closely, and there has been an evident disposition on each side in this direction. In such circumstances there has naturally been inquiry and some anxiety as to when the projected royal expedition would take place.

King's Visit Postponed

It appears now, as was anticipated, that King Alfonso can make no arrangements while the Spanish political situation is in the present extraordinary state. He has just made a statement in which he reiterates his intention of making this visit to South America, but says that the times through which his own country and others are passing are altogether too critical to allow the heads of the State to absent themselves from the direction of public affairs. He recognizes that the future of the nation depends on the Hispano-American countries, and as soon as the situation will permit of it he will feel a very real satisfaction in making the projected visit.

Of course this decision that the South American trip must be postponed is quite inevitable. Cabinet crises are the order of the day, and while Spain remains a monarchy, the presence of the King is quite essential in settling them, besides which Don Alfonso at such times is really the only man of authority who can ever see the way through the difficulties presented and make the parties proceed in the direction that he indicates.

Speeding of Methods Desired

It seems that in the near future, with amalgamations of parties being considered, he will be needed for the designation of new premiers. To some it seems that a long time must elapse before the country can be so tranquil that the King may sail the seas to the Argentine and the other republics who wish to welcome him. It is unfortunate, for a more definite and practical shape needs to be given at this moment to the Hispano-American movement, which so far has been largely a matter of the Spanish side at all events, of sentimental talk. The South American situation, regarding this affair from a more keenly business point of view than the Spaniards, and they would like to see the latter speeding up in the way of work and business. Some very plain intimations to this effect have been received in Spain in recent times.

Consequently the Madrid press regards the postponement of the King's visit as inevitable, and takes it with very little comment, in fact there is hardly any at all. The "Dia" makes a few smooth comments, remarking that "when the world awakens to new ideals, when it is found that the economic and intellectual values of every people are submitted to a radical transformation, men and races seek the energy they need in the assistance and collaboration of their affinities. Spain, which has emerged from the war, thanks to the neutrality imposed upon her by her people, with unexpected economic and dynamic resources, does not solicit the assistance of her affinities, but indicates a perfect communion of interests and ideals with those peoples."

Plain Truths Spoken

Alvaro Alcalá Galiano in the columns of "A. B. C." does not seek to gloss over the situation and utters some plain truths, even though to some they may appear to be tinged with a little pessimism. He makes light of what some regard as the new "American Crusade." In this vague scheme of Spanish conquest they were, he said, making a show of fighting, with sentimental and patriotic rhetoric, against the gold, diplomacy, policy, industry, and commerce of other nations. Their entire sphere of activity was limited to lyrical speeches, to lectures, to Hispano-American congresses, to societies, and to banquets in which the orators made the traditional cord vibrate with a "canto a la raza" and shed pathetic tears evoking "the 15 daughters who on the other side of the Atlantic remain united to the mother country by indestructible bonds." These customary resources of oratory, Mr. Galiano goes on to say, produced much applause and murmurs of approval. But once the tearful eyes were dried and the ovals ceased, if they reflected on the Spanish book trade in America, for example, they would see that in spite of "the ties of tongue" the French, the Germans, and the Anglo-Saxons had captured that book market there, and that their diplomatic representation in various republics out there was what it was

and not what it ought to be, and if today Hispano-America looked toward Spain without anger and sometimes even with sympathy, Spain had done little to deserve it.

Continuing, Mr. Galiano says that he would not strike a blow against tradition, for indeed it was due to the Spanish tradition alone that, independently of their governments and without official activity, Spanish artists in America had accomplished their isolated triumphs. Every Spaniard would rejoice when a Sorolla triumphed in New York or when a Blasco Ibañez caused the Spanish novel to emerge from its isolation and pass through so many editions in North America as seemed chimerical to them in Spain.

Illusions Not Desirable

But it were well there should not be too many illusions as to the influence of Spain in America. Nothing, or very little, had been done to extend it in a practical manner. The Spanish publisher, who had known how to enrich himself at the expense of the national authors, had refrained on the other hand from exploiting the vast publishing field of Hispano-America. The Spanish book today hardly began to equal the sale of French and English books. In matters of politics and intellect the Hispano-American of modern culture looked more toward France than toward Spain. Ruben Darío had defined the attitude in the saying, "My mother is Spanish; my sweetheart is of Paris." Spain was the archive from which the newly rich drew their parchments and the ancestral home in which it seemed well to have some relations. But the adopted country was France, whose single smile enraptured them.

"Our political constitutions," he declares, "are not those of America, and our 'festa Nacional' is prohibited throughout the whole of Hispano-America as being anti-civilizing. The attitude of Spain during the war, and her Germanophile sympathies, have also contributed to this estrangement from the mother country to the advantage of France."

Unable to Compete in Trade

"Our political apathy during these years revealed all that was possible, and did not make for the tightening of communications in the commercial order of things between Spain and those republics. But in this order we cannot compete with the United States who are preparing themselves at this very moment for the Pacific invasion of Hispano-America. Then we must aspire only to be able to exploit the advantages of language. Having now lost the conquests of Pizarra and Cortes, let us not also lose that of Cervantes."

At the close of this remarkable utterance, the writer recognizes that with the political situation what it is in Spain, it is impossible for the King to visit South America at present. He would not have time to visit the various countries in which so far "they have only been missionaries of thought like Altamira and other distinguished university men, or true ambassadors of Spanish art like Maria Guerrero and Fernando Mendoza, who have raised the Spanish flag on high above American cities." But Hispano-America had the right, he declared in conclusion, to expect something more from official Spain.

GROWING RAW COTTON WITHIN THE EMPIRE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The report of the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee, which was published as a White Paper a short while since, has been well received by the press in Lancashire. The Textile Mercury describes it as "an epoch-making document." "It would be impossible," says this journal, "to exaggerate the importance or significance of it. The findings are valuable not only by reason of their intrinsic merit; their importance is essentially enhanced by reason of the character of the men who compose the committee and by the multifarious interests which they represent." The report of the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee and of the Indian Cotton Committee (which was issued last year and is adopted by the former body) "constitutes the most momentous pronouncement upon the dangers which threaten the cotton industry and all which that involves and on the urgent and immediate steps which should be taken to avert such a calamity."

The Cotton Factory Times says: "It is to be hoped that the committee will continue its labors until such time as the needs of the industry are fully met by a plentiful supply of raw cotton grown within the Empire."

The Manchester Guardian urges the imperative need for immediate action, as even 10 years, it declares, is nothing like enough to add 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 bales to the supply. It emphasizes the fact that it will only be possible to enlarge the supply by paying a price which will be attractive to the growers in the new areas. "This," continues the Guardian, "will perhaps discourage some, but Lancashire will have to take long views, if it is to maintain its prosperity. The committee proposes to test its sincerity by asking for a voluntary levy of sixpence per bale upon all cotton imported by the Liverpool or Manchester Cotton Association. Such an addition to the cost of spinners' material would hardly be felt at any time, and it will certainly not be felt now. If anything, the sum is inadequate, as it will only provide £100,000 a year and that will not go very far in developing new areas." "America need have no jealousy of such a movement," adds the Guardian. "The world will need all the cotton it will get from any source, and there will be no sharp gradations in prices in consequence of the progress which may be made in the work of cultivation." A conference fully representative of the trade has called on the government to adopt the report.

LORD LEVERHULME OPPOSES CONTROL

Business Authority Says That All Shackles on Trade Must Finally Be Paid for by Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Leverhulme was the principal guest at a dinner of the Sales Managers Association, held recently at the Holborn Restaurant. Sir Richard Cooper, M. P., presided. The subject discussed was, "Business, Free or in Shackles?" Lord Leverhulme said people seemed to consider that the primary sin of a business man was success. The man who had the ability to create, develop, organize, and produce, who brought a rich stream of products to the country for income tax, super-tax, excess profits tax, and taxes of every form, was considered a man who must be specially curbed, checked, and controlled, and that it was the duty of the whole country to discourage his activity.

Lord Leverhulme said that if after the war they were going to pay their war indebtedness they would have to pay it by the persistent efforts of all to build up an enormous home and an enormous export trade. They must secure raw materials and build ships to bring them to the United Kingdom. Taxation of wealth would merely mean the taking of money out of one pocket and putting it back into another. What was wanted was increased factories and increased output. The taxation of wealth would merely decrease the ability of the manufacturer to do what was needed. The spirit of today in regard to profits, he maintained, was one of cupidity and jealousy. The sins of the masters of the past were being visited upon their heads.

Getting Their Coats Off

Today, Lord Leverhulme continued, two reports had been received of a number of committees dealing with the operation of the Profiteering Act. In one case, that of a thread company, the committee reported that £250,000 was the profits made by the company in the United Kingdom, one-twentieth of the whole. What were they wasting their time over? Instead of getting their coats off and getting to work to produce more goods they were stopping to inquire about an industry that was able to sell thread so cheaply that its competitors would require 50 per cent more to produce the thread and sell it on the British market.

That profit of £250,000 amounted to 5,000,000 shillings. That, divided among 45,000,000 people, was about 1½d. per head per annum. Yet they were wasting time considering whether they ought to pay that 1½d. per head per annum to the men who were said to hold the monopoly of the thread trade of the United Kingdom. They had a huge parliamentary machine to inquire whether they were being fleeced—and it only meant 1½d. per head per annum. That was said to be a serious matter, but at the same time the government, by its taxation, was rich beyond the dreams of avarice as compared with the shareholders of that thread company.

Could Lead Idle Lives

In relation to those large concerns, Lord Leverhulme said, the public had the best of the arrangement. The men who carried on the businesses, if they wished, could lead idle lives, and need not take the trouble to build up an industry. The policy of the committee on industry seemed to be to make British industry prosperous and successful by harassing those who built it up and carried it on, by making them feel that it was a criminal act to build up a great industry. The greatest disservice they could do the nation, he declared, was to preach the doctrine that success was profiteering.

After coming through the war successfully they were trying to arrange their trade on normal lines. Only so could they get decrease in prices without decrease in incomes. The idea, held in some quarters, that it was necessary to decrease wages to bring down cost of production, he maintained, was wrong.

Increased Production Needed

They needed increase of production to bring down cost and to maintain wages. Producing power was dependent upon high wages, and to reduce purchasing power would lower the demand at the factories. Mass production would reduce cost without lowering wages.

Lord Leverhulme condemned the continuance of government control, and maintained that all shackles which interfered with trade would ultimately have to be paid for by the consumer. "There should be," he said, "no interference with the enjoyment of the fruits of industry during the life of their producer." Over-taxation, he maintained, meant disaster. If they persisted in their present course they would bring their country into the calm waters of sound finance and to bring the rates of exchange down to normalcy would be defeated. Shackles must go from businesses so that business men could proceed on business lines to attain national prosperity.

FEW AMERICAN SHIPS TODAY BURNING COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"Americans are ahead of us in the use of oil fuel for ships," said J. H. Williams at a meeting held in the Institute of Marine Engineers, the Minories. "There is hardly an American ship coming over today that is not burning oil," he proceeded. "Today for shipping there is not the slightest doubt that oil is a cheaper fuel than coal. Not necessarily at Newcastle, but all the world over this has been my experience. There are many ports today where oil is half the price of coal. In South America oil is displacing coal very rapidly. All the Southern Pacific locomotives are oil-fired. Oil can be

obtained out East in practically every big port, and coal is at a high price except in certain cases, and wherever coal is dear, oil will displace it." Mr. Williams added that several districts abroad did not burn so much oil because they had coal mines alongside them. Oil was rapidly coming into its own, and it had a tremendous future before it. They were, he declared, barbarians if they used coal today. As natural scientists they should use oil. Nature had hidden in the earth and in the waters under the earth many things useful to man, but there were few, if any, more useful to man than oil.

TRACING CAUSE OF PRESENT UNREST

Lord Askwith Ascribes Origin of Industrial Upheaval to Economic Revolution of 1908

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Askwith recently addressed the members of the United Club at the premises of the Constitutional Club when a dinner was given in his honor. His subject was "Industrial Unrest," and Lord Askwith said that that was a subject that obsessed most people at the present moment and from which many people expected great difficulties in the future. The present unrest, he said, started as far back as 1908, when big strikes broke out. In 1910 and 1911 more strikes occurred, and in fact there was an economic revolution and the flames spread like wildfire. The strikes were settled by degrees, but they showed that the leaders of the men had got out of touch with the rank and file and the hearts of their men.

In the autumn of 1914, continued Lord Askwith, there were serious movements on the part of Labor for the betterment of conditions, but the war came and put a different complexion on things. Labor had an ideal, and he stated emphatically that nothing could have beaten the way in which Labor put its squabbles below ground and decided to go into the war and win it.

Government Waste

One of the causes of the industrial unrest after the war was government waste and extravagance. The people saw that the government were not curtailing expenditure, so they said: "Why should we curtail expenditure? If the cost of living goes up we shall ask for more wages." The workers had been told there was to be a new world. They asked for it at once. They were tired of the war and a natural reaction set in. The labor schemes of 1914 were revived.

The country, continued Lord Askwith, was rapidly falling into camps. On the one side they had capital and the employers, and on the other they had Labor and their leaders behind them. Between them they had what was commonly called class hatred. The feeling of class hatred was not improved by anything that was being said at the present time.

Against Bureaucracy

With regard to the nationalization of mines, Lord Askwith said he was against any industry in Great Britain being run by bureaucrats in Whitehall. The other day he asked Mr. Smilie what nationalization was. Mr. Smilie replied that the fundamental of nationalization must be accepted before he could give details. The whole of the question of nationalization largely depended upon management. They could not get on without the three—Capital, management, and Labor.

He did not believe that nine-tenths of the trades unionists of the country cared about nationalization at all, or understood what it meant. Government control of trams and trains was all very well, but he did not believe in the coal industry, upon which every other industry depended, being expertly managed. The people were disgusted with government control of munitions during the war, and did not like government interference in industry.

Lord Askwith deprecated the attacks upon the Labor Party as not being fit to govern. They only drove more people into Labor, he declared, by attacking them as Bolsheviks. He appealed to employers to take a more active interest in their workpeople, to treat them as human beings, to make their lives more pleasant outside, and to see that they were comfortably housed. In fact, he added, the lack of housing was one of the most wicked causes of the unrest.

BENEFITS OF BRITISH DECONTROL INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Replying to a Welsh member of Parliament who wrote to the Food Controller stating that the local food committee viewed with alarm the decontrol of British butter, fresh milk, and condensed milk, G. H. Roberts pointed out that although it was true that home-produced butter had increased in price following decontrol it should be realized that before decontrol took place home butter could only be produced at a considerable loss.

On the other hand although home-produced butter had risen in price since the date of decontrol the price of milk had generally fallen since that date by at least 1d. per quart. As regards condensed milk, the rise in price would have been inevitable even if control had continued, on account of the adverse American exchange and the rise in price of sugar issued for confectionery purposes. The Ministry of Food was carefully watching the course of prices in the case of those commodities which had been decontrolled. On balance, however, the Food Controller was inclined to think that present indications pointed to the conclusion that the decontrol of home-produced dairy products had, on the whole, been of benefit to the consumer.

FUTURE OF ENGLISH INLAND WATERWAYS

Their Development as Competitors to Railways said to Be Unlikely Owing to Bankrupt Condition of the Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A gloomy outlook for the progress and development of canals and inland waterways in England as an alternative to the competition of the railways, was presented by Sydney Preston, C. I. E., in a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts on "English Canals and Waterways."

Mr. Preston gave details of various parliamentary committees and Royal Commissions that had sat from time to time to consider the best means of utilizing the existing system of inland waterway communication, and of developing and extending it. He commented on the "masterly inactivity" that had always attended the matter, for nothing whatever, he said, had been done to carry out the various recommendations made.

Particularly regrettable was that so in connection with the Royal Commission of 1906, which sat for three years, took a vast quantity of expert evidence and made voluminous reports, but none of its recommendations had yet been carried out. To any ordinary person, observed Mr. Preston, it seemed extraordinary that the three years of labor and expense of a strong royal commission should be thus thrown away.

Attitude of Labor Unions

He outlined various minor schemes that might be carried out in different centers in the Midlands, but pointed out that the cost of these would be more than double what it would have been before the war. There was one question which was very seriously affecting the canal-carrying trade at the present moment, he explained, and that was the attitude of the Labor unions. The introduction of the 48-hour week, and the refusal of boatmen to work at night had affected the canals and carriers possibly more than any other industry.

"I regret," said Mr. Preston, "that my paper should not depict the canals of the country and the prospects of canal carriage in a more favorable light; but there is no gainsaying the fact that at the present moment most of, if not all, the canal companies are bankrupt, and unless something is done to revivify them they must eventually close down, which, I venture to believe, is unthinkable."

"That this statement is no exaggeration is shown by the fact that there were only eight of the controlled canals whose receipts in 1918 exceeded their working expenses, while on the whole of the controlled canals the deficit amounted to £240,774, this without the payment of debenture or any other interest to shareholders. As expenses in 1919 have still further increased, the deficit in that year will be much greater, as indicated by the increase in the government contribution."

Railway Freight Rates

Referring to the question of the increase in railway freight rates and their effect on the canals, Mr. Preston said that increases in the canal tolls and freights, similar to those introduced on the railways from January 13, would not be sufficient to put the canals, as at present administered, in a sound financial position.

Mr. A. Neville Chamberlain, M. P., who presided at the meeting, said the bad financial position of the canal companies was due largely to the fact that the government, by artificially keeping down the railway rates, had made it impossible for canals, which were not subsidized to the same extent, to compete with the railways. They had to make up their minds whether they were going finally to abandon the prospect of inland water carriage altogether, or if they were not prepared to take that view, then they must be prepared to foot the bill and treat this not as a commercial proposition, but as preparation for an improved state of things when canals would be brought up to a condition comparable to that of railways. It was absolutely necessary that the Ministry of Transport should make up its mind soon what was to be the ultimate ownership of the waterways.

Public Ownership Necessary

"I don't hesitate to say I think it has got to be public ownership," said Mr. Chamberlain. "I personally like to see private ownership developed to its utmost extent, but I consider that the economic return upon money expended in the maintenance and improvement of the waterways themselves is so doubtful that, seeing that it is in the interest of the whole community that these waterways should be maintained, the cost should be borne by the community."

Canals, he said, should be maintained like public roads, and anyone should be allowed to carry upon them, subject to paying the necessary tolls. Mr. Chamberlain also advocated the appointment of committees to control and operate canals of which the transport ministry took possession, and to investigate and report upon a policy of major improvements.

PROMOTING AMERICAN UNITY WITH SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—That the interest in Stockholm for the new Swedish-American Foundation is strong could be seen recently at the meeting of the new Swedish-American Foundation in the Mirror Hall at the Grand Hotel, where as many had assembled as the room could practically hold. As a leading newspaper put it, "the minutes preceding the opening of the

MILNER MISSION HAS HARD TASK IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—The Milner Mission has been in Egypt just two months at the time of writing, and the members have reached the stage when it is necessary to gather up their conclusions in order to present them, together with their recommendations, to the British Government. It would have been difficult to have chosen men more suitable for their task, and those who have had the pleasure of meeting them are impressed with the earnestness with which they have set about their difficult work. There is no doubt that the work of the mission has been hampered to a certain extent by the boycott which the delegation decided should be pronounced against it, but that has not prevented the members getting a very good grip of the situation as it is.

It has been possible for the mission to watch the machinery of administration at work, and it has been supplied with a great deal of pungent criticism of it from the British themselves. It has had access to all departments and has been able to make its own investigations in regard to them, as well as peruse a number of documents specially prepared for it, setting forth the working of these departments. All this has been done without in any way calling upon Egyptians outside the government to assist; numbers have come forward, however, some openly, some secretly, in order to give the mission the benefit of their views.

The usual exchange of courtesy visits has been made among ministers and former ministers, and as a result of some conversations that have taken place—following on the note issued by Lord Milner at the end of December—some informal proposals were conveyed to Saad Pasha Zaghloul in Paris. Neither the exact message itself nor the reply was published at the time, but from what has been made known it is obvious that no meeting of the mission with the delegation, or such members of it as are in Cairo, will take place in Egypt.

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BRITISH CONTRACTS IN NEW ZEALAND

Government Has Bought Country's Surplus at Rates Lower Than Prevail Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The British Government's contracts for the purchase of New Zealand's exportable surplus of meat, wool, butter, cheese and certain other products run out at the end of June next. Generally speaking, they have been profitable contracts for the dominion.

Britain has paid something like £130,000,000 to New Zealand farmers under these contracts, and has taken delivery of all the produce in the dominion, thus relieving the producers from responsibility for shipment. But the farmers are not taking kindly to proposals that the contracts should be extended. Most of them prefer, it seems, to accept the chances of a free market.

The reason for the attitude of the farmers is not far to seek. The British Government announced at the beginning of 1920, for example, that it intended at an early date to "lower the price of frozen meat by 2d. per pound, making the average price for beef 11½d. per pound and for mutton 10½d. per pound." The New Zealand farmer who reads this announcement knows that the British Government is paying him 5d. per pound for prime ox beef and 5-8d. per pound for first quality wether mutton, with lower prices for other qualities.

The difference between the New Zealand price and the London wholesale price makes the farmer uneasy. Britain pays 10½d. per pound for New Zealand cheese in the store and 1s. 7½d. per pound for butter. These prices are nearly doubled by the time the product reaches the British consumer.

The word "commandeer" has been used improperly in connection with Britain's purchases of produce in New Zealand and the other dominions of the Empire. The Government of Great Britain had no power during the war or at any other time to take goods compulsorily in New Zealand. What actually occurred was this: The British Government offered to buy, in New Zealand, the exportable surplus of wool, meat, dairy produce, and some other articles. The various offers, made in 1915, 1916, and 1917, were put before the farmers by the New Zealand Government, and a certain amount of bargaining took place. Eventually contracts were made at prices that, while substantially ahead of pre-war rates, were lower than the rates then prevailing in the world's markets. The farmers were willing to make concessions to the mother country at a time of trial, and they realized, moreover, that they ought to pay something for relief from the problems of shipment.

The scheme has worked well and the farmers have not grumbled more than is the habit of farmers in all parts of the world. They have had one real grievance, in the pooling of their meat with the other meat purchases made by Britain. This meant that, while the New Zealand farmers were getting less than 6d. per pound for their meat, the British consumer paid up to 2s. per pound for it, the difference being used in large part to pay very high prices to the American meat packers. New Zealanders have reason to distrust the American packers, for the operations of the meat trust have been felt here, and the pooling system made them feel that they were helping to pay the trust's profits.

PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York.—At the first session of the conference of producers and consumers' cooperative associations, opening here tomorrow, representatives of the producers will organize into committees for the discussion of special questions concerning methods of organization and marketing of different kinds of products.

Representatives of consumers' organizations will hold their first session on Wednesday afternoon. Plans of the railway brotherhoods for cooperation will be discussed by O. C. Trask, assistant grand president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way and Shop Laborers, at a joint session of producers and consumers on Wednesday evening.

JAPAN EXPERIENCES GREAT TRADE YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner for Japan, that country has just completed the greatest year in its history in international trade. The total figures for imports and exports amounted to the grand total of yen 4,272,419,000, an increase of yen 642,670,000, over the year 1918. The most noteworthy feature of last year's results was the fact that the balance of trade was against Japan to the extent of yen 73,717,000. While it is to be admitted the exports from Japan to foreign countries increased by yen 4,216,000 last year, imports into Japan at the same time advanced by yen 322,461,000.

Dealing with the shipping outlook, Mr. Bryan says that business with North America has been more divided between American, Canadian, and native companies. The activities of American shipping concerns have been attracting particular attention of late in that country. The ships building in Japan for the United States Shipping Board carry freight on builders' account on their first trip to America, where they are turned over to the owners. This factor has been the means of reducing freight

rates of late. Then, again, American, British, and French firms are resuming old runs and strengthening up with new ships, while one or two new American lines have recently been established to operate ships belonging to the United States Shipping Board.

Japanese trade with China was seriously hampered by the Chinese boycotts, while shipments of foodstuffs from that country were also held up. There has been a general increase in operating expenses due to the fact that both wages of seamen and landmen have advanced greatly. The cost of coal is also a most important factor. Coal, which a couple of years ago cost 5 yen a ton at the mine, now costs the shipping companies 18 yen to 20 yen per ton.

THEATERS

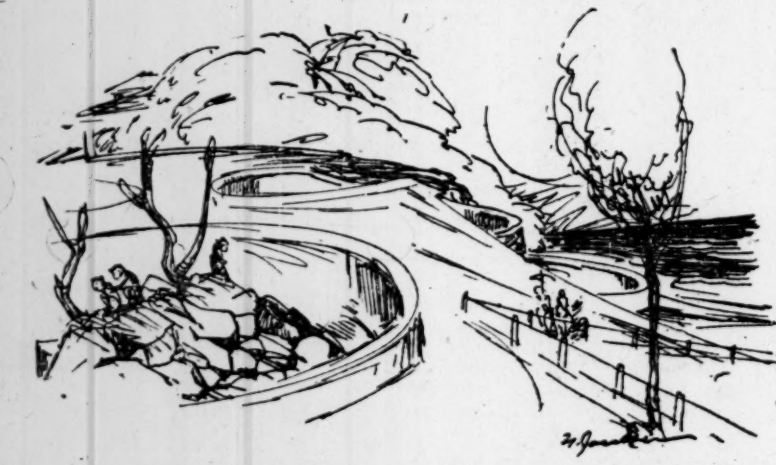
"Candida" Revived in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Candida," comedy by G. Bernard Shaw, revived at the Holborn Empire Theatre, London. The cast: Candida.....Sybil Thorndike Prosperine Garnett.....Pamela Page The Rev. James Mavor Morell, Lewis Casson Mr. Burgess.....Bruce Winston The Rev. Alexander Mill.....Hugh Bayly

LONDON, England.—"Candida" will endure perhaps longer than any other of Mr. Shaw's plays, because it is the most human and sincere of them all, and because its characters are the truest to life. All those who have been brought into contact with many men and women will have met the prototype of Candida, her husband, and Eugene. They are three characters, each very beautiful after its kind; and the relations between them awaken our keenest sympathy, and touch a note deeper and truer than Mr. Shaw has touched before or since.

A revival of "Candida," therefore, is always welcome, for the play's sake and for the sake of seeing other players in these parts. The Holborn production is interesting, principally because it gives us an opportunity to see as Candida a young English actress who is today deservedly very much before the eyes of the critics, both in tragedy and comedy. Candida



Cages above the harbor, Sydney Zoo

is well within Miss Thorn's range. She looked very beautiful, and played with marked intelligence and charm, giving to the cast a certain distinction that was otherwise absent. During the powerful last act, which strongly moved the audience, she played with much feeling and sincerity, though rather marring the effect by showing too much emotion at the end of her long speech. She should not forget that Candida is a matter-of-fact person, and stands almost as judge between the two men. Miss Thorndike's performance was enjoyable and the men acted with a larger degree of sincerity when she was on the stage; but she needs a little more motherliness and maturity in her work before she can be called perfect in the part.

The complete success of this play depends upon the quality of the actor in the rôle of Eugene. Mr. Nicholas Hannen is a versatile artist and has been doing much good work of late for the "Stage," the "Phoenix," and other societies, but perhaps he is having more parts put upon him than he has time to master. He relies too much upon movement and gesture, and not enough upon voice. He is too restless, and makes the poet a self-conscious poser, which surely he is not. Eugene is afraid of a man's physical strength, and is shy in the presence of strangers, but intellectually he is quite masterful and composed. He is a thinker of sensibility, subtlety and power, bold and beautiful in his imagery. But Eugene is void of the histrionic instinct, and should be played quite quietly and simply. The self-conscious manner of interpreting the part, moreover, robs the poet's rival, Morell, of much opportunity, for the very reason that Candida's husband, facile speaker and popular preacher, loving the sound of his own voice, is an actor through and through. Yet, curiously enough, Mr. Lewis Casson—perhaps for the reason given—played him in a comparatively minor key, hard and staccato, and without the open-heartedness and unction that the rôle demands. To some extent, therefore, we had a reversal of the usual interpretations. But the men, nevertheless, made their parts interesting, and, especially when Candida was on the stage with them, held the audience. The majority of the applause, however, was given—as is so often the case in Shaw plays—to the comedians.

Mr. Bruce Winston gave us a good study of Mr. Burgess, especially in the last two acts. Mr. Hugh Bayly was too much in the farce key as Lexy Mill. The curate is much more effective when taken naturally. Miss Pamela Page won much laughter as Prossy, but she too might have toned her performance down a little. "Candida" is too well written a play to need any forcing.

TARONGA PARK IN SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—They call it the "Wonder Zoo." And no one who has visited Taronga Park, on Sydney Harbor, will deny its right to that title.

It has become, in a few years, one of the most popular resorts in the Commonwealth, and every year more thousands are added to the total number of visitors. The average annual attendance is 500,000, while the revenue is about £16,000. The zoo is self-supporting, and new buildings and other improvements are paid for out of revenue.

Taronga Park is one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the world. Indeed, it promises to be one of the best and richest, and to attract hosts of tourists from overseas. No other zoological gardens, possibly, are so beautiful in situation. Wandering along the broad and winding pathways, now in shadow and then in sunshine, you win glimpses of the world-famed harbor: of glimmering sea, of tall ships and busy ferry and steamers; of gray headlands, of sea



In the Kangaroo cage, Sydney Zoo

birds on white or silvery wings, and of the coastwise buildings of the city which lies across the water.

From Circular Quay, the home of all

pumas; they might "cannon" off the sides, as a cat does from a wall. Lions and tigers are too heavy to perform this feat of agility.

Elephant Easily Restrained

Of all animals, the elephant has been most easily blocked from escape. A moat only four feet in width is sufficient. Bears are behind 10-foot moats; the small Malayan bears have only five feet between them and the public footpath.

The seal pond is one of the most popular features. Next, perhaps, come the aviaries. There is a wonderful collection of birds, including birds of paradise, which have proved easy to keep, their requirements being known.

These lovely forest-dwellers, the gems of tropic isles and wild New Guinea, are no lovers of sunshine; they prefer shade, and from twilight leafy bowers in the aviaries, their plumage gleam and sparkle like clusters of precious stones.

Here you will see the king bird of paradise, the magnificent variety, the redbird—all in fine plumage. Standing by their aviary, under the blue Australian sky, on a summer's day, it is easy to imagine that you are in the tropics, with the paradise birds

On holidays the zoo lures, sometimes, 20,000 people. There are facilities for picnicking, but the great refreshment rooms are capable of providing meals for all the visitors.

No tourist from overseas should leave Australia without a visit to the "Wonder Zoo." He will compare it to Bronx Park, maybe, though it differs in many ways from that delightful place. The main aims, when the zoo was being planned, were to show wild animals to the best advantage, and to give them the maximum of freedom and comfort consistent with the safety of spectators. And those aims have been realized.

Animals Uncaged

There are some cages, chiefly big flight aviaries, but, in the majority of cases, the captives at Taronga Park are not imprisoned behind bars. You see them across deep moats. They live in the open air, with only the sky for a coop. And they thrive so well under these conditions that they are sleek and beautiful, and appear to be contented. There is a delightful sense of freedom. The safety space which exists between the animals and the public has been carefully gauged in most cases, guessed at in a few. And observation has shown that the space allowed for lions, tigers, grizzly bears, etc., is ample to prevent their breaking loose.

The only creatures that have given trouble are the monkeys, which are more active and possess greater leaping powers than they were credited with at first. Some of those that were placed in the new inclosures originally, soon gained liberty for awhile. Taking-off places were smoothed or blocked; a little height was added here and a little more overhang there; and now, as an American visitor expressed it, the monkeys "stay put."

Size of Moats

The same visitor asked A. S. LeSouef, the director of the park, "How did you get the courage to place tigers behind only a moat?" The reply was, that the distance a tiger would have to leap to gain its liberty, across a moat, was gauged by the observations of a hunter in India. In following up tigers, the hunter found that they would spring over a ditch measuring 18 feet or under, but would not attempt to clear anything greater than that distance. So the moat at the zoo was made 26 feet in width and 16 feet deep, with perfectly smooth perpendicular sides.

The fierce and active tigers at Taronga may be gazed at without intervening bars; but they are no menace



The polar bears, Sydney Zoo

to the spectators. Still, the director does not consider that a moat of the same width and depth would be safe in the case of lithe leopards and

feeding or preening their glorious plumes right before your eyes.

History of the Park

Taronga Park's history is full of interest. The name is a native word, meaning "Sea View." Off in old times naked savages roamed where now savage beasts are dwelling and folk flock from far and near to gaze and wonder.

Sydney's first zoo was at Moore Park, on an area of seven acres, known as "Billy Goat Swamp." It was given over to the New South Wales Zoological Society for the purpose of zoological gardens. In 1881 the area was increased to 12½ acres, and in 1905 to 15. But it was apparent, as population and the interest in natural history increased, that there must be expansion and progress generally; that the site was becoming unsuitable for a zoo. An annual report of the Taronga Zoological Park Trust gives a brief history of the evolution of the "Wonder Zoo."

The search for land thereupon began and with it a search for knowledge of how a modern zoo ought to be built. With the object of gaining this information the director, A. S. LeSouef, and Dr. R. H. Todd, one of the vice-presidents, were authorized in April, 1908, to visit the zoos of the world, so far as it might be possible for them to do so. In addition to Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, the gardens and aquaria of Cairo, Naples, Berlin, Hamburg, Stellingen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, The Hague, Antwerp, Paris, Dublin, London, Manchester, Woburn, and other places were seen and reported upon. Reports were also received from other members of the society.

Tour of Inspection

In this way work done in Rome and in America, India, Buenos Aires and other places was noted, and later a tour of inspection by Dr. R. H. Todd added particulars of the Mappin terraces in London, the newly constructed and up-to-date gardens at Nuremberg and Munich, and the latest works at Rome, Berlin, Stellingen and elsewhere.

Taronga Park was selected as the site for the new zoo, and in April, 1912, the land was handed over to it in body of trustees. On October 14 the inaugural ceremony for the gardens took place; on August 12 the work of construction had begun. In the middle of 1916 the work was so well advanced that the animals were removed from the old zoo to their new quarters, within sight and sound of the sea. The task of transportation was no easy one, but it was successfully accomplished by Mr. LeSouef and his staff. Surely such a great menagerie exodus has seldom been witnessed.

School Children Present

The park was officially opened on October 7, 1916, the ceremony being performed by W. A. Holman, the Premier of the State. The zoo was introduced to 120,000 school children, who, in companies of about 3000 a day, were conveyed to the park by steamer and tram car. Older folk soon came flocking to the gardens, and their success was assured. Construction work was continued vigorously. Further works are contemplated, and it is possible that the zoo area will be extended in the future.

The space allotted to the animals now is about 30 acres, in the central portion of the park. The scheme of improvements includes an amusement area, with scenic railway, swings, a sports ground, and so forth. It is intended, also, to have an aquarium and insect houses.

Within the gardens there are charming bits of bushland, and in spring native wild flowers fleck the grounds with many colors. There are native

trees, too, the ubiquitous gum, golden-flowered wattles, casuarinas, and many more that are dear to all Australians. Adjoining the park is a large area of rugged cliff-land, which is a resort of outdoor lovers at all seasons. Here the native vegetation is in almost virgin state. The rock ledges are starred with flowers and tufted with delicate

ferns. Above grow fragrant shrubs, tall trees whose branches shut out the sky, and below, where one needs to be sure-footed as a mountain goat to climb about the rocks, is a wild tangle of ferns and bushes and creepers. The lantana riots here, and butterflies, swallowtails with shining blue wings, golden "browns," and lovely "blues" float about the blossoms.

Bandicoots

Bandicoots, which are small native mammals, live among the rocks, and the curious rock-warbler bird hangs its nests from the ledges. Great king beetles, clad in golden mail, feed on the gum leaves. Snakes and lizards dwell here, too.

It is a place of rare delights for the naturalist and the herb-gatherer who likes to be called a botanist. The flannel flower, a charming creamy-green blossom whose petals, to the touch and the sight alike, resemble snippets of soft flannel, grows thickly in some spots. The native fuchsia is abundant, its long, bell-shaped flowers crimson fringed with white, swinging from slender stems.

In midsummer, the orange-colored flowers of the Gordon lily are blooming, and spring is graced at Taronga by the rose-pink bloom of Boronia ledipolia. The latter plant, whose blossom is sold in big bunches by street hawkers in front of the General Post Office in Sydney, is another common plant. The wonga vine, clematis, and Tecoma australis climb and twine over bushes and make cascades of blossom, streaming from lofty boughs of trees in the cool, moist valleys.

Taronga Park is the home of many animals who are exiles, yet are happy in their moated domains. There are grizzly and Canadian bears, American badgers, raccoons, turkey vultures, rattlesnakes, and others. Among the most interesting exhibits are two young Prejevalsky's horses, whose parents are domiciled somewhere in the United States, where they were brought from their native land.

CANADA'S 26 COTTON PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued the preliminary report on the operation of the 26 cotton plants in Canada. Of these plants 12 are in Quebec, 10 in Ontario, and four in the Maritime Provinces. The total capital invested in the industry was \$53,798,234, composed of the following items: Land, buildings, and fixtures, \$14,305,235; machinery and tools, \$19,319,148; materials on hand, stocks in process, finished products, fuel, and miscellaneous supplies, \$13,626,849, and cash trading and operating accounts and bills receivable, \$6,546,162. The investment in Quebec was \$36,467,625, Ontario \$10,747,059, and the Maritime Provinces \$6,581,710.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MILL SPECULATION STIRS OPERATIVES

Demands of the Workers for an Inquiry Into the Cotton Industry May Culminate in a Request for a Royal Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—A very important motion is to come before the next delegate meeting of the Operatives Spinners Amalgamation. It is from the Preston district, and calls upon the executive at once to take steps to obtain an inquiry into the cotton industry similar to that recently conducted into the coal industry, and now proceeding in regard to the claim of the dock and waterside workers for a national minimum of 16s. a day, and better conditions as to overtime.

Importance attaches to this resolution because it undoubtedly represents the opinion of a large number, and not only in the spinning section of the trade, but also among the operatives on the manufacturing side. Such an inquiry has been mooted for some time, and at the annual conference of the United Textile Workers Association last summer, a motion was actually made in favor of the nationalization of the cotton trade, but was not voted upon. There has been a lot of talk about nationalization since then, and also of a thorough public investigation into the organization and transaction of the trade such as was conducted in the coal-mining industry. The Preston proposition is certain to obtain much support, and will very likely carry.

Mill Speculation Condemned

The demand for such an inquiry is stimulated by present high profits and the unabated speculation in mills. On his recent visit to Manchester the president of the Board of Trade, Sir Auckland Geddes, condemned this speculation and pointed out that it was bound to lead eventually to some one being "let down." The writing up of capital to meet increased values was quite another matter.

If this sort of thing continues the demand for a royal commission, as was the case with coal, or an investigation under the Industrial Courts Act, such as is now in progress over the dockers' claim, will grow in volume. Possibly it may be stayed if the employers concede a substantial advance in wages when the current agreement expires at the end of April. The largest of the weavers' societies, Burnley, is to propose to the Weavers Amalgamation that an increase of 120 per cent shall be asked for, and also that weavers shall be guaranteed a minimum wage, equaling 85 per cent of the normal wage, when for reasons over which they have no control they are kept idle in the mill. This question of a weavers' minimum is already being negotiated with the employers.

Forty-Hour Week

More in the background, but still significant of the operatives' attitude, is the Burnley weavers' proposal for a 40-hour week, and the statement in the quarterly report of the Operative Spinners Amalgamation that, far from the operatives countenancing any lengthening of hours, as was recently proposed in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, when they move in the matter, at all, it will be for an alteration in the other direction.

It is not a year since the working hours were reduced from 55½ to 48 a week, and an application by the unions for a still further reduction is not to be anticipated in the immediate future, and certainly not until the wages have undergone a revision, but in this connection it has to be remembered that hours in the cotton trade are longer than those in the contiguous industries of coal mining, engineering, and hat manufacture, in spite of the fact that most of the employees in cotton are women, and that a large proportion of children is included.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

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Borneo Stryamer	460	475
Buckeye Pipe	97	100
Chesbrough Mfg.	225	240
Continental Oil	600	625
Galena Signal	60	62
Illinois Pipe Line	175	180
Indiana Pipe	98	103
International Pet.	42½	44
Northern Pipe	18	19
Pierce Oil	18	19
Prairie O & G	660	670
Prairie Pipe	250	260
Polar Refining	420	425
S. W. Penn. Pipe	84	87
S. O. of Ky.	420	425
S. O. of N. Y.	820	830
S. O. of N. Y.	435	445
S. O. of Ohio	490	515
Union Tank	124	128
Vacuum Oil	420	430
S. O. old stock (all on)	2640	

STEEL & TUBE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The Steel & Tube Company of America reports for February and the two months:

	February	Feb. 29
Sales	\$6,332,868	\$11,355,788
Cost sales	\$2,286,286	\$3,970,882
Gross operating profit	\$4,046,582	\$7,384,906
Total income	\$1,050,280	\$1,832,110
Net after tax, int. etc.	\$113,848	\$1,368,416
Preferred div.	102,062	204,168
Surplus	799,265	1,164,249

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Parity
London	\$3.94
Paris	\$16.84
France	\$16.82
Germany	\$19.87
Italy	\$37.4
Spain	\$163.25

*To the dollar.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Can.	142½	142½	141½	141½
Am. Int. Corp.	103	103½	101½	101½
Am. Locom.	104½	105½	104½	104½
Am. Sugar	121	121	120	120
Am. Tel. & Tel.	97	97	97	97
Am. Woolen	126	126½	125½	125½
Amazons	65½	65½	64½	64½
Atchafalpa	83½	83½	83	83
At Gulf & W. I.	163½	168	162	168
Bald Loco	138½	139½	135½	135½
Brasserie	36	36	35½	35½
Can. Pac.	125½	126	125	125
Cent. Leather	88	88½	87½	87½
Chandler	153	153½	152½	152½
Chic. M. & St. P.	38½	38½	38½	38½
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	37½	37½	37½	37½
Chino	37½	37½	37½	37½
Corn Prods.	92	92	92	92
Crescent Steel	251½	252	248	248½
Cuba Cane	48½	49½	48½	48½
Cuba Cane pfd.	80½	80½	80½	80½
End John	119½	119½	119½	119½
Gen. Electric	153	153½	151	151
Gen. Motors	389	389	376	376
Gen. Mot. (new)	39½	39½	37½	37½
Goodrich	69½	70	69½	70
Int. Paper	86½	86½	85½	85½
Max Petroleum	60½	60½	59½	59½
Kennecott	32½	32½	32½	32½
Marine	37½	37½	36½	36½
Marine pfd.	96½	96½	94½	94½
Midvale	48	48	47½	47½
Mo. Pac.	29	29	29	29
N. Y. C. & H. E.	75½	75½	74½	74½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	35	35	34½	34½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	81½	81½	81	81
Pan. Am. Pet.	104½	104½	103½	103½
Pan. Am. Pet. B.	96½	97½	96½	96½
Penn.	42½	42½	42½	42½
Penn. Steel	71½	71½	70½	70½
Reading	82½	82½	81½	81½
Rep. Iron & Steel	111	111	108½	108½
Rep. Dutch N. Y.	104½	104½	103½	103½
Singapore	45½	45½	44½	44½
So. Pac.	101½	101½	100½	100½
Studebaker	109	109	107	107
Texas Co.	215	215	212½	212½
Texas & Pac.	45½	45½	44½	44½
Utah Copper	79½	79½	78½	78½
Westinghouse	53½	53½	53½	53½
Willys-Over	24½	24½	24½	24½
Worthington	83	83	82	82½

Total sales 735,800 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
Lib. 4s	90	90	90	90
Lib. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	89½
Lib. 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½
Lib. 5½s	87½	87½	87½	87½
Lib. 6s	86½	86½	86½	86½
Lib. 6½s	85½	85½	85½	85½
Lib. 7s	84½	84½	84½	84½
Lib. 7½s	83½	83½	83½	83½
Lib. 8s	82½	82½	82½	82½

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
Un. King 5½s, 1921	95½	95½	95½	95½
Un. King 5½s, 1922	92½	92½	92½	92½
Un. King 5½s, 1923	90½	90½	90½	90½
Un. King 5½s, 1924	88½	88½	88½	88½

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Tel.	97	97	97	97
Am. Can.	142½	142½	141½	141½
Am. Woolen	126	126	125	125
Am. Zinc	205	205	205	205
Arizona	11½	11½	11½	11½
Boston Elevated	64	64	64	64
Boston & Maine	34	34	34	34
Butte & Sup.	28½	28½	28½	28½
Cal. & Hecla	40	40	40	40
Copper Range	46	46	46	46
Davis-Daly	11½	11½	11½	11½
East Butte	15½	15½	15½	15½
Eastern Mass.	71½	71½	71½	71½
Fairbanks	10½	10½	10½	10½
Granby	49½	49½	49½	49½
Gorton-Pew	26½	26½	26½	26½
Gray & Davis	37½	37½	37½	37½
Greene	45½	45½	45½	45½
I. Creek	45½	45½	45½	45½
Isle Royale	35	35	35	35
Lake Copper	44	44	44	44
Mass. Elec. pfd.	10½	10½	10½	10½
Mass. Gas	72	72	72	72
May-Old Colony	94	94	94	94
Miami	23½	23½	23½	23½
Mohawk	71	71	71	71
Mullins	45½	45½	45½	45½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	24½	24½	24½	24½
Nor. Butte	17½	17½	17½	17½
Old Dominion	36	36	36	36
Oscoda	30	30	30	30
Parish & Bing	42½	42½	42½	42½
Piedmont	210	210	210	210
Punta Alegre	62	62	62	62
Road & Van Der	50½	50½	50½	50½
Stewart	47	47	47	47
Swift & Co.	122½	122½	122½	122½
United Shoe	12	12	12	12
United Shoe	46½	46½	46½	46½
U. S. Smelting	72	72	72	72

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	9½	9½
Boston & Mont.	60	70
Caledonia	33	36
Carb. & Chem.	21	22
Cons. Copper	4½	4½
Cosden & Co.	8½	9
De Beers	40	42
Elk Basin	9½	10½
Federal Oil	9½	10½
General Asphalt	101	101½
Gilliland Oil	42	44
Glenrock	3½	3½
Goldfields	12	12
Hecla Mining	4½	4½
Heyden Chem.	6½	6½
Howe Sound	3½	4½
Ind. Pack	14½	15
Merrill	20	20½
Metex	4½	5
Midwest Refining	170	172
N. Y. Shipping	38	43
Norfolk	42	43
Pressman Tire	5	5½
Ryan Pet.	3½	4
Salt Creek	49½	50½
Sandpiper Ref.	24	25
Shumway Petrol	10½	11
S. Kelly	10½	11
Submarine Boat	12	16
United States Sum.	62	64
U. S. Tool	30	32
White Oil	22½	23

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, Illinois—In its weekly review of the wholesale dry goods trade, the John V. Farwell Company says: Our volume of business for March is greatly in excess of the corresponding months of 1918 and 1919. Buyers have been in the market in about the same number as during March, 1919. Two prominent features at present affecting the situation are the pronounced shortage of goods, the demand greatly exceeding production, and the slowness of shipments from the mills.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REPORT

More Than \$14 a Share Earned on the Common Stock in 1919 Compared With \$8.75 in 1918—Operating Figures

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the year ended December 31, 1919, the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company reports a net income, after all charges and federal taxes, of \$6,641,214, equal, after preferred dividends, to \$14.07 a share on the 351,115 common shares outstanding. This compares with profits before taxes of \$3,072,865 in 1918, equal to \$8.75 a share, and \$3,505,315, or \$5.13 a share, after charges and taxes, in 1917.

The income account compares as follows:

	1919	1918
Earn after chrgs, cost of prod., etc.	\$8,329,055	\$7,249,533
Prof. other sources	1,136,340	
Deprec. and expl.	1,571,579	1,877,364
Depletion res.	597,079	
Paid taxes, add. res. etc.	1,302,801	
Profit for year	\$6,641,214	\$3,072,865
Dividends	3,623,357	3,457,800
Surplus	3,007,857	1,317,290

The principal figures of operation compare as follows:

	1919	1918
Copper (lbs.)	8,919,044	20,396,378
Lead (lbs.)	68,618,664	95,367,485
Silver (ozs.)	17,758,498	15,337,465
Gold (ozs.)	146,749	137,315
Zinc (lbs.)	7,680,548	18,771,684
By-Prod. (lbs.)	5,533,182	
Coal (tons)	1,058,823	

*Includes depletion reserve.

TRADE MOVING IN BETTER VOLUME

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: Distinct improvement in general business is reflected in the week's dispatches. Trade among wholesalers and jobbers is moving in even better volume than a week ago, and although the conservative feeling on the part of buyers noted in the advices for recent weeks is still present, it is perhaps less emphasized than hitherto. The most marked improvement, however, is noted in retail trade, which has reacted strongly to the stimulus of spring shopping and the first really springlike weather of the season.

The betterment is shown particularly in millinery, dry goods, notions, and footwear, but in other directions also more activity has become apparent. Manufacturers in general continue operations at full capacity, though owing to the inadequacy of transportation facilities and some shortage of labor, their output is still behind demand, and deliveries are hampered.

SHARP REACTION IN STOCK MARKET

There was considerable activity and much irregularity in price movements in Saturday's short session of the New York stock market. The trend was downward, with here and there a few strong spots. General Motors, which has been conspicuous among the speculative favorites recently, declined sharply, closing with a net loss of 15. Crucible lost 4, Bal. cap. 2½, Marine preferred 1½, Reading 1½, Public Steel 1, and Texas & Pacific 1½. Royal Dutch gained, Chandler 5½, and Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies 7. Eastern Manufacturing gained 1½ and Elder Manufacturing 1½ on the Boston exchange.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 27
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Macdon, G. & E. A. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum Bros.; Leuz.
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
Richmond, Va.—R. T. Hancock and A. R. Turpin of Putney Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Tifton, Ga.—Harry Kulbush; United States.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—C. Bridges of Munt Bros. & Co.; Copsey, Essex.
Milan, Italy—Ercio Rollier of Alberto Rollier & Co.; 207 Essex Street.

STEEL & TUBE OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, New York—The Steel & Tube Company of America reports February profits after taxes of \$946,141 and a net income available for preferred stock dividends of \$811,349, the largest monthly earnings in its history. For the first two months' earnings were at the rate of nearly nine times the interest on the funded debt, and the balance was equal to practically 6% per cent preferred stock dividends.

NORTHERN STATES POWER

NEW YORK, New York—The Northern States Power Company reports for January and the 12 months:

	January	1919
Gross earnings	\$1,045,758	\$901,484
Net earnings	431,145	389,294
Twelve months—		
Gross earnings	10,020,208	8,535,915
Net earnings	4,159,063	3,645,212

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, England—The wool auction sales were concluded on Friday, with offerings of 10,000 bales. Prices closed firm, and 10 per cent dearer, except short merinos, which gained 5 per cent. During the series Americans bought 5000 bales, the home trade 80,000, and the Continent 3000.

MARKET OPINIONS

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: The market promises to continue an active trading affair, with wide swings. We think it will be a profitable trading market, and favor buying on all reactions and accepting moderate profits on the rallies.

C. I. Hudson & Co., New York: We expect money rates to ease off again in a few days, but do not expect to see money plentiful enough this year to finance a big bull speculation. This, and the fact that we are at the start of a presidential campaign, which is apt to prove a bitter fight, again prompts us to suggest that you use the utmost caution in your dealings in the high ones, many of which have over-discounted their stock dividend prospects, on which they are being boomed, and confine your operations as much as possible to those stocks which are still selling at levels considerably below their actual values, as warranted by recent constructive developments pertaining to them.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: We suppose that in a world where an orgy of extravagance and spending is going on, no surprise should be felt at certain manifestations of recklessness in the financial market. It is all probably a part of the aftermath of the great war. It would seem all the greater reason, therefore, to exercise careful discrimination in the purchase of securities, and

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Trip to the Wayside Inn

One summer day Abner Redding and his two cousins, Harold Winn and Albert Purvis, who were visiting him at the farm in Sudbury, wandered from the big barn off into the near-by woods. Among the trees it was as cool and still as one could desire, and down in the dark shady hollow at the foot of the hill, where in the autumn Grandpa Willis often tramped at nightfall, they at length came to the shore of Bear Pond. This was a shallow little sheet of water where Abner and Harold earlier had floated a raft; and now that Albert had come, they had constructed a larger and better one, to which the old raft was attached as a sort of tender.

The three at once proceeded to launch the raft, and once afloat there were all sorts of imaginative voyages to be taken. As they poled up and down the still surface of the little forest lake, they could easily hear the rumble of the passing wheels on the Great Road, just a little way over the ridge to the south. Sometimes it was a light, quick rattle, and they knew that a carriage was going by; and then again it would be the slow, heavy rumble of a wagon going to market. But near as they were to the road, no one could see them hidden away there, and unless they shouted louder than usual, with desire to attract attention, no one could hear them.

After about an hour of play here, however, Abner suddenly proposed that they should go down and watch the men hay in the swamp.

"Oh, it's a fine place, down in a hollow in the woods something like this, and they're cutting blue grass. I always like to go there every year," he enthusiastically exclaimed in explanation.

Departing on this new quest, the boys after a short walk came upon a small birch house which had been built a little distance from the road by some wandering gypsy passing along that way. It had evidently not been standing long, as the birch trees, of which it had been built, had leaves on them which were still green. Two saplings had been stuck in the ground, and then a third had been stretched across these at the top. Slanting from this to the ground a number of young trees had been laid, the whole making a thick and substantial roof. A few smaller trees had been pushed into the earth at the sides, so that when the boys crawled within they found themselves in a cozy and warm interior.

"I wonder if a rain would come through," said Harold, looking up at the leafy roof, which cleared their heads, when in a sitting position, only in the highest parts.

"I don't believe it would unless it rained pretty hard," said Albert.

"Don't you wish it would rain now?" asked Abner, lying down with his feet up against one of the doorposts, as he called them, and looking out into the dim and silent woods. "Do you suppose a gypsy would build a hut for just one night?"

Faintly, in another moment, the three caught a distant metallic sound. "That's the men whetting their scythes," exclaimed Abner. "Come on."

Crawling out of the hut, they started once more for the swamp. Soon they struck a wood road, and following this, in a few minutes more, came out on the hollow.

"Hullo, boys!" called Grandpa Willis, as soon as he had observed the boys on their emergence from the woods. "How did you get down here? I'm just going back to the house. I've got an errand to do in the south part of the town; how would you all like to go along with me? You see, I will have to go on the Marlborough Road and ride almost as far as the Wayside Inn to see my man. If you say so I'll hitch into the two-seated wagon instead of the buggy."

All instantly declared their acceptance and their pleasure at this prospect, and Albert asked what was the Wayside Inn.

"Oh, I know," spoke up Abner, "it's the old tavern where the people round here have parties in winter."

"But that isn't all," said Mr. Willis, as they walked along back toward the house. "Who can tell anything else about the famous Wayside Inn? Why, boys, folks know about that old inn all over the world."

"Didn't somebody write about it?" asked Harold.

"Yes, the poet Longfellow; and you will probably read his 'Tales of the Wayside Inn' sometime. But it was famous before him. After I've finished with my business, I'll drive on up the road a piece and show you the place. Then, when you boys get home, you can tell about having seen the room in which Washington ate his dinner, and the room in which Lafayette slept. That will be worth while, won't it?"

When they had in due time reached the barn, Grandpa Willis went right in to harness up Billy, while the boys went on to the house to get some lunch put up, and to ask Kate to come along, too.

About 11 o'clock they were off. Grandpa Willis and Kate on the front seat, and Abner, Harold, and Albert on the back. It was pretty warm riding, and to save time they had their lunch as they rode along. Mr. Willis' errand attended to, it was nearly 3 when they finally reached the inn.

All four children found it very interesting going over the famous old place. There was scratched writing on the small window-panes, and many relics, and historical stories describing them were told by the man in charge. Up in the attic they were shown a board bunk with nothing but a small pillow in it where, they were informed, the little Negro waiter boy



"The flying fish has so much fun"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Flying Fish

The flying fish has so much fun. Cavorting in the sparkling sun. I wonder if a special ace Gets medals in a flying race?

The Boys Go Camping

Ever since that bright June day when school closed and the long summer vacation began, the boys had planned for their camping trip to the lake, a few miles away. John's father used to say that the young campers had more fun thinking about going into camp than they had when they finally reached there. For weeks they made lists of things to take along: groceries, beds, clothing, lanterns—and the tent.

The main thing was the tent, for what would camping be for a boy without canvas to live under for two weeks? It was not going to be a very large tent, but that would make it all the more cozy and snug. There would be just room enough for the two boys to set up their little narrow cots, an oil stove for cooking, and a corner for boxes of clothes, food, books, and a mandolin. You can see what a funny collection of articles they had, but that made it all the more joyful.

The boys were ready to go to the lake a whole week ahead of time, and you may ask why that was. Such a question is easy to answer. A week in advance gave them plenty of time to pack up everything several times, to see how it would look when they finally set off. They rolled up everything but the cots in the canvas of the tent and bound this bundle with ropes, so that it looked quite shipshape. Harry knew an old sailor who had taught him how to make a fine seamanlike bundle, with the rope tied around in a special way, and with sailor's knots and other little things that made the whole baggage look as though it surely had been thrown off a South Seas sailing ship. Harry was very proud of his sailor's knots, and John was kind of glad about it, too.

Both boys liked to read books, and they had picked out a quiet spot under some trees in a cove of the lake where they would pitch their tent, a half mile from the colony of cottages where most folks lived, and here they could read just as hard as ever they wished. Of course there would not be only reading. There would be swimming and diving and boating, as well as games with other boys whom they would find near the resort. But all this would be a contrast that would make the reading all the better. One of the books they selected to take along was "Robinson Crusoe," for each one liked to think sometimes that he was "poor old Robinson" perhaps, with his man Friday, for they stayed together in most of their adventures.

Then one day they set out, and it was just as sunny and the sky was just as blue as possible. An expressman who made regular trips to the lake loaded their sailor's bundle and their cots on to his wagon, and the two boys sat proudly on top of the bundle. It was a great day and the fun had only started.

Along toward afternoon the express wagon and its load reached the brow of the hill, at the foot of which camp was to be pitched. It was a calm day

and the lake was blue and still, and the finest sort of a time to set up a tent and make everything snug. It took no time at all to unload the things, and then the boys went to work. They selected a level spot which would make a good floor for the camp, and dug holes for the two poles, which would be strengthened by the cross-bar, over which the canvas would be stretched.

After the poles were firm, the tent was thrown over them, and stakes driven into the earth to be used for fastening the guy-ropes. When these were drawn tight and the edges of the canvas also staked to the ground, the tent was as strong as necessary. All the way around the camp the boys dug a shallow trench, so as to drain the water away from the tent in case it should rain, and thus keep the inside of the camp dry and pleasant.

But with the canvas once up, the best part of making camp was fixing things up inside. The cots were put opposite to each other, each being close up to the side walls of the tent, so that you could reach out any time and touch the canvas. But the boys had to be careful when it rained not to put their hands on the roof, because then the water would begin to leak through. The canvas was heavy enough to keep the inside dry, but a little stream of water would start wherever it was touched.

Then on the cross-bar inside, a nail was driven, and on this the lantern was hung. When the light was going, the tent from the outside glowed like a great firefly, and looked very attractive. In one corner of the tent was placed the stove on which the boys were going to do their cooking. A box near by was made into a cupboard, to hold the cans of food they had brought along, and to serve as a table for the kitchen. In the other corner was another box where the boys kept their books and the mandolin and a game of checkers.

So camp was made and the two weeks went along almost as fast as two hours, so it seemed to Harry and John.

The Ships

When I wake too early, And no one comes for me, I like to lie and think about The ships upon the sea.

I like to think that they will just Be sailing past our door, When some one will remember me And that they need one more!

And they will never wait till I Am nicely washed and dressed, And grandma and mamma make sure If traveling is best.

But they will bravely snatch me off To meet the high, proud gales, And walk the lovely silver decks And furl the scarlet sails.

Beautiful Birds

There are about fifty different kinds of birds of paradise, which are among the most beautiful of the world's feathered creatures, and their home is in the South Seas, on the continent of Australia and islands and countries near by. These birds live in forest tree-tops and are very lively and active, jumping about and hanging from the limbs of trees.

Winter Butterflies of Great Britain

The Tortoise Shells

BY F. W. FROHAWK, M.B.O.U., F.E.S.

Owing to the erratic appearance of this fine butterfly, in certain years it has occurred in abundance, then, for a period of many successive seasons, it is very scarce or almost altogether absent from districts where it was previously common. During the years 1872-73 the large tortoise shell (Vanessa polychlorus) was generally abundant in several parts of the country, especially in Suffolk, but from that date it became suddenly scarce. Again in 1893 it was quite common, particularly so in the New Forest, subsequently becoming rare throughout the country for nineteen consecutive years, and previous to 1912—when a few individuals occurred in the Wye Valley—it appeared to be on the verge of extinction in the British Islands.

This butterfly has a wide distribution throughout England and Wales, but is always a rarity in the northern counties and Scotland, while in Ireland it is unknown. This handsome butterfly frequents roadways and lanes in wooded districts where elm trees abound, and forest land generally. It makes its appearance in July and August, but shortly afterward retires into hibernation, selecting some sheltered retreat for its long winter sleep, extending to seven or eight months, and usually in an unbroken spell regardless of changes of temperature. Numbers have been found hibernating in stacks of faggots in midwinter; hollow trees also form suitable places, which are commonly made use of by other hibernating species as well. The usual time for its reappearance after its long torpidity is the month of April, although it frequently appears as early as March during genial weather of warmth and sunshine.

Toward the end of March and early in April in 1873, on several occasions, the writer observed a large number of these butterflies flying about and settling on two small beech trees which had retained the withered leaves of the previous year. In all probability the butterflies had hibernated among the foliage, which they much resembled, both in form and color, when settled with closed wings. Both during the summer, and again in the spring after hibernation, the large tortoise shell may commonly be met with sitting on the trunks of trees with expanded wings basking in the sunshine, and it also has a fondness for settling on the ground and immediately closing its wings, where it will sit motionless for some time. The writer has seen many resting in this manner on woodland paths, with the ground scattered with fallen fir cones. At a distance it was difficult to detect the butterflies from the cones, as both are of much the same coloring. Toward evening in summertime, the writer has often watched these butterflies settle on banks and crawl into holes to pass the night; old mouse holes or cavities in the soil under roots seemed to be favorite resorts.

The brightly colored small tortoise shell (Vanessa urticae) is one of the few British butterflies that have been

found flying in every month of the year, and one that may be met with on the wing during midwinter, providing the weather is sufficiently mild and sunny to awaken it from its winter sleep and tempt it to take flight. It has on many occasions been seen as early as January, and as late as December, during spells of warmth and sunshine. Occasionally it remains on the wing throughout the autumn until well into November.

The small tortoise shell is at times one of the earliest butterflies to enter into hibernation; a few of those which emerge from the chrysalis in July and August apparently do so very shortly after emergence, as examples have been observed to start hibernating in July, and to remain in that state without awakening for a period of nine months. All kinds of buildings are commonly selected for their winter quarters, where they often make their appearance during the winter months when these edifices are artificially heated, and sometimes regularly appear flying around the lighted lamps.

This butterfly is also one of the first to reappear in the spring after hibernation, but the usual time for its reappearance is toward the end of March, when it may commonly be met with along the sides of country roadways and lanes, where it delights to sit with expanded wings on the bare ground, basking in the rays of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"The large tortoise shell"

the sun, or upon the leaves of a fresh growth of nettles, or feeding on some early wayside flower; and also it may be seen taking short and rapid flights to and fro, and chasing another of its kind higher and thither in the sunshine.

In the autumn it is a common garden butterfly, where it is to be seen feeding on the various autumnal flowers, among which Michaelmas daisies and sweet-scented scabious seem its special favorites. At this season of the year its chief haunts are lanes, flowery wayside banks, and uncultivated land abounding with nettles, thistles, and other flowers; it is also especially fond of fields of clover in bloom, which are so attractive to other autumnal butterflies.

The small tortoise shell is one of the commonest butterflies, occurring throughout the British Isles, excepting the Shetlands.

Girls and Gardening

"Oh," declared Mrs. Loring, "if only that back-yard were presentable, I would be perfectly happy."

"I wish I had time and I would plant a garden," said Mr. Loring, pausing in his work of adjusting the stove-pipe at the kitchen range.

"With posies?" piped up little Marie. "Vegetables would be more practical," proposed Mrs. Loring.

"Why can't we have a garden, then?" inquired Lora, a slim miss of 14.

"I suppose the answer to that, daddy, is—if we were only boys instead of girls," laughed Janie, the eldest of the three sisters. "Then we could have a garden and you wouldn't have to work and dig in the yard after your long trip from the city."

"Well, there will be my Saturday afternoons and Sundays—a lot can be done then," said Mr. Loring, who liked this suburban place they had moved to, since they all had desired a change from the city.

After that nothing further was said about that spacious back yard, bare, choked with weeds of several years' growth, and in every way an unlovely spot. Mrs. Loring was an excellent housekeeper and soon converted the interior of the cottage into a homey and pleasing place. Mr. Loring seldom arrived from his city office before 7 o'clock, so he had scant opportunity to attend to the yard, where a garden rightfully belonged.

It was little Marie who started the plan by drawing a picture of a garden on her blackboard. She had brought the blackboard and a box of colored crayons from the city and had developed quite an artistic taste. She showed the picture to Janie—there were crooked paths bordered by pink, blue, and yellow posies. Rows of tall, skinny stalks, topped by immense blotches of crimson, surrounded the garden proper. A frail, wobbly summerhouse stood in one corner, with a stringy vine drooped over the front. But even so, there were possibilities in the sketch, and Janie called to Lora, and the three sisters became deeply interested in little Marie's plan.

Fortunately, it was just the season of the year to plant a garden, so the girls immediately decided to work out the plan as a secret and prove to their father and mother what they were capable of doing.

Janie sent for a number of seed catalogues, and went to the library and borrowed several books on gardening. Then the girls called upon the man living down the road a short distance, who was always digging in his garden. From him they learned much more than from the seed catalogues and library books. This neighborly man offered his services in planting the garden, but the girls thanked him and told him they wished to do all the work themselves just so soon as they learned what must be done.

It wasn't easy, either, to rake and scrape up all the rubbish in that large back yard, but Janie and Lora and little Marie kept up their courage by constantly referring to the attractive plans they had sketched on the blackboard. When they had everything cleaned off, they had a man spade up the ground, paying him out of their own spending money.

Of course Mrs. Loring was taken into the secret and Mr. Loring soon noticed that the back yard was undergoing a great change, but the girls kept the real plans to themselves several weeks. They thought it would be such fun to have all the seeds planted, the paths fixed and everything in readiness before their father guessed what a transformation was in progress.

There was an old chicken wire fence inclosing the yard and they planted scarlet runner beans and sunflower seeds all along this unsightly fence. They divided the yard into plots of different shapes and sizes, making neat paths from one plot to another. These sections were planted to radishes, lettuce, peas, carrots, beets, and string beans. Then there were long rows of corn, a few tomato plants, some cabbages and in the corners, where the vines would have room to spread, they put in squash and cucumber seeds.

Little Marie insisted on her flowers. So Janie and Lora sowed nasturtiums, old-fashioned zinnias, sweet peas, and aspers here and there about the premises.

Of course they didn't accomplish all this in a week—it was a big undertaking for three girls who were not accustomed to gardening; but all that spring their garden was the most interesting thing the girls had ever done. And when the rains soaked up the soil and the warm sun broke through the clouds and the earth began to steam and get thoroughly warm, it was remarkable how rapidly the tiny green shoots sprang up through the soil.

Another problem presented itself—none of the girls could tell the difference between the weeds and the flowers and vegetables. The kindly neighbor was called in time after time and he was pleased as could be to teach Lora, Janie, and little Marie how to distinguish the young sprouts. The sunflowers grew apace, and the scarlet runners on the chicken wire fence became a thing of beauty.

Mr. Loring begged to be allowed to build the rustic bower in the garden, and the girls permitted him to do this. They dug up roots of ivy vines from their friendly neighbor's ground and transplanted them about this bower. The vines soon clambered all over the framework and it was indeed a shady and delightful retreat where the family passed many delightful afternoons during the warm summer weather.

All that summer the Loring's table was supplied with vegetables from the girls' garden, and little Marie never failed to keep the jars and vases filled with her home-grown posies.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CAMBRIDGE WINS
BIG BOAT RACE

Light Blue Defeats Oxford University in Their Famous Rowing Event on the Thames River by About Four Lengths

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PUTNEY, England (Saturday).—The first inter-varsity boat race between Oxford and Cambridge since 1914 over the famous four-mile course between Putney and Mortlake was seen today when Cambridge carried the Light Blue flag first past the winning post, four lengths in front of the Oxford crew. It was a fine race, although the time recorded, namely 21m. 11s. was slow, owing to a strong southwest wind, which gave a great advantage to the winning crew who, having won the toss, selected the Surrey Station.

Princes Albert and Henry inspected the two shells before they were launched and followed the race in the umpires' launch. At 5:38 p.m. the race started, the Dark Blues getting away strongly at 40 strokes to the minute and leading slightly opposite the boat-houses. This was but a passing advantage, however, and at the mile post the Light Blues were half a length in front. Cambridge gradually opened the distance between the two boats, and when they shot under Hammersmith Bridge they led by three-quarters of a length. From Chiswick Eyt, where two lengths separated the crews, the race became a procession up Chiswick reach. The full effect of the breeze was making itself felt, and both W. H. Porritt and R. T. Johnstone found it necessary to hug the Surrey shore closely. Opposite the Dukes Meadows, Porritt decided on a bold course. Cutting right across to the Middlesex side he took his boat under the bank and tried to make up ground by taking advantage of the smooth water. Stroke M. H. Ellis spurred finely and the crew responded well, but the slack water came out again to go through the center arch of Barnes Bridge.

Oxford had now shot its bolt, and from there to the winning post Cambridge simply ran away from them, gaining about two lengths in a quarter mile and finishing very freshly four lengths ahead. The summary:

CAMBRIDGE
Row—H. O. C. Boret.
No. 2—F. H. Simpson.
No. 3—A. F. W. Dixon.
No. 4—H. B. McEwen.
No. 5—R. B. Mayfield.
No. 6—T. A. Campbell.
No. 7—A. Swann.
Stroke—H. H. S. Hartley.
Coxswain—R. T. Johnstone.

OXFORD
Row—S. Earl.
No. 2—N. H. MacNeil.
No. 3—A. T. M. Dunand.
No. 4—A. C. Hill.
No. 5—D. T. Raikes.
No. 6—W. E. C. James.
No. 7—H. W. B. Cairnes.
Stroke—M. H. Ellis.
Coxswain—J. H. Porritt.

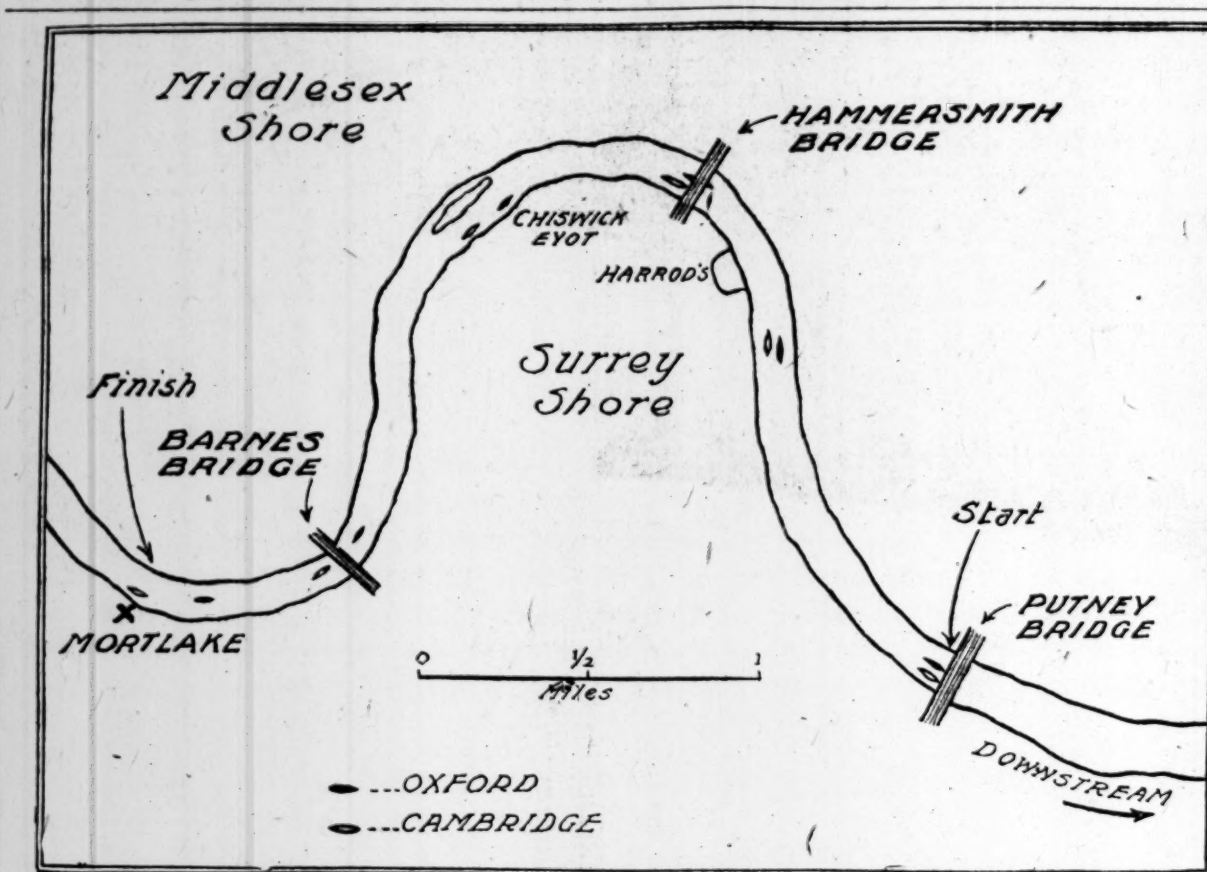
Official Time—One mile—1m. 52.6 Hammersmith Bridge—7m. 24s. Chiswick Eyt—12m. 21s. Barnes Bridge—17m. 34s. Finish—21m. 11s. Record for the course—15m. 29s. made by Oxford in 1912.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACES

Year	Winner	Time
1829-Oxford	14m.30s.
1836-Cambridge	36m.00s.
1838-Cambridge	31m.00s.
1840-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1841-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1842-Oxford	30m.45s.
1843-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1844-Cambridge	29m.05s.
1845-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1846-Oxford	29m.30s.
1847-Oxford	29m.30s.
1848-Oxford	29m.30s.
1849-Oxford	29m.30s.
1850-Oxford	29m.30s.
1851-Oxford	29m.30s.
1852-Oxford	29m.30s.
1853-Oxford	29m.30s.
1854-Oxford	29m.30s.
1855-Oxford	29m.30s.
1856-Oxford	29m.30s.
1857-Oxford	29m.30s.
1858-Oxford	29m.30s.
1859-Oxford	29m.30s.
1860-Oxford	29m.30s.
1861-Oxford	29m.30s.
1862-Oxford	29m.30s.
1863-Oxford	29m.30s.
1864-Oxford	29m.30s.
1865-Oxford	29m.30s.
1866-Oxford	29m.30s.
1867-Oxford	29m.30s.
1868-Oxford	29m.30s.
1869-Oxford	29m.30s.
1870-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1871-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1872-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1873-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1874-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1875-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1876-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1877-Dead heat	29m.30s.
1878-Oxford	29m.30s.
1879-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1880-Oxford	29m.30s.
1881-Oxford	29m.30s.
1882-Oxford	29m.30s.
1883-Oxford	29m.30s.
1884-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1885-Oxford	29m.30s.
1886-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1887-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1888-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1889-Oxford	29m.30s.
1890-Oxford	29m.30s.
1891-Oxford	29m.30s.
1892-Oxford	29m.30s.
1893-Oxford	29m.30s.
1894-Oxford	29m.30s.
1895-Oxford	29m.30s.
1896-Oxford	29m.30s.
1897-Oxford	29m.30s.
1898-Oxford	29m.30s.
1899-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1900-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1901-Oxford	29m.30s.
1902-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1903-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1904-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1905-Oxford	29m.30s.
1906-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1907-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1908-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1909-Oxford	29m.30s.
1910-Oxford	29m.30s.
1911-Oxford	29m.30s.
1912-Oxford	29m.30s.
1913-Oxford	29m.30s.
1914-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1915-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1916-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1917-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1918-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1919-Cambridge	29m.30s.
1920-Cambridge	29m.30s.

KINSSELLA BEATS GANLEY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—The complete superiority of W. S. Kinsella,

professional squash tennis champion of the United States, was shown in his match against W. D. Ganley, professional coach of the Harvard Club, held at the Yale Club on Saturday afternoon. Kinsella conceded seven points to his opponent, and won in a five-set match in spite of this handicap. Taking the first two games by winning on extra points after over-taking his opponent at 13 all, he relaxed his speed somewhat, and with Ganley playing at his utmost speed, the next games went to the latter; but in the final games, Kinsella went



Putney to Mortlake course showing positions of crews at important places

out to win, and scored point after point until he had reached 14, while Ganley had only his handicap. Then Ganley managed to capture a point before Kinsella took the match with a hard drive. The score was 18-15, 18-13, 8-15, 8-15, 15-8.

HUDDERSFIELD IS
TO MEET VILLA

Both Divisions of the Football League Thus Represented in the English Cup Tie Final

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The final tie in the association football competition for the English cup will be contested by Aston Villa and Huddersfield, both divisions of the league thus being represented in the chief contest of the season. The semi-finals were the feature of association football today and tremendous crowds attended the match between Aston Villa and Chelsea at Sheffield. Contrary to expectation the London team lost by 3 goals to 1. The attendance at the other match between Bristol City and Huddersfield at Chelsea was affected by big counter attractions. The Huddersfield victory of 2 goals to 1 was expected from the team whose chances of entering the First Division next season were again increased by the defeat of Birmingham in a league match. Huddersfield's appearance in the final will be the first in history; but Villa has won the trophy five times.

The feature of First Division football was Sunderland's success against Burnley, this being a reversal of last week's result. The results:

FIRST DIVISION
Derby 0, Bradford 0.
Sunderland 3, Burnley 0.
West Bromwich 4, Preston 1.
Manchester City 2, Liverpool 1.
Aston County 0, Newcastle 0.
Nottingham 2, Middlesbrough 1.
Everton 3, Sheffield United 0.
Bradford City 2, Manchester United 1.
Bolton 1, Oldham 0.

SECOND DIVISION
Blackpool 2, Hull 1.
Coventry 1, Barnsley 0.
Grimsby 2, Port Vale 0.
Bury 2, Birmingham 0.
Leicester 4, Lincoln 1.
Rotherham 1, Tottenham 1.
West Ham 1, South Shields 0.
Stoke 2, Clapton Orient 0.
Preston 1, North Forest 0.

The semi-final ties for the Scottish cup eclipsed all other matches in Scotland in interest. Kilmarnock conquered Greenock Morton 3 to 2 and will meet either Glasgow Rangers or Albion Rovers in the finals. The two latter clubs played a draw 1 all.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
Third Lanark 1, Aberdeen 0.
St. Mirren 2, Ayr United 1.
Hearts 1, Clyde Bank 0.
Dundee 1, Queen's Park 1.
Celtic 2, Falkirk 1.
Dumbarton 3, Hamilton 1.
Airdrieonians 4, Hibernians 1.
Partick 1, Clyde 2.
Motherwell 1, Raith 0.

WOULD INCLUDE LATE ENTRANTS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The Lawn Tennis Association has intimated to the Australian Lawn Tennis Association its willingness to agree to the entry of Canada and France for this year's Davis cup competition, provided other countries which have already entered are also in agreement. Lawn tennis authorities here deplore the late entry of Canada and France, without whom competition would be robbed of much of its interest.

IRELAND TAKES
TITLE IN HOCKEY

Defeat of England, 3 Goals to 2, Settles the Championship of the United Kingdom

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday).—Ireland won the international hockey championship of the United Kingdom

today on Leicester Cricket ground here, winning by a most successful season by beating England 3 goals to 2. England started strongly, and before long were 1 up. Shoveller beating Dillon at close range. Despite subsequent pressure on the Irish goal, Carson equalized before half time from Carter's center. After the resumption of play Cork put Ireland ahead with a glorious shot from a corner. The same player increased this lead from close in shortly afterward, and the enthusiasm of the 3000 spectators became tremendous. Before the whistle went, the English center scored from Leighton's pass, and the fast game ended in Ireland's third victory of the season. The summary:

IRELAND
Carter, o. Smith.
Cork, B. Shoveller.
Carson, o. Shoveller.
Parlow, o. Shoveller.
O'Reilly, o. Shoveller.
Rowlands, o. Shoveller.
Murdock, o. Shoveller.
Phillips, o. Shoveller.
Bridges, o. Shoveller.
Dillon, o. Shoveller.
Cork 2, Carson for Ireland; Shoveller 2 for England. Umpires: J. Burt and D. Davies.

OXFORD TRACK
ATHLETES WIN

Two Former American College Stars Help the Dark Blue Defeat Cambridge University

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Saturday).—Oxford University won the first inter-varsity athletic contest held since 1914 at Queens Club today, beating Cambridge 5½ events to 4½. Oxford have now won 23 times and Cambridge 25. B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford president from South Africa, was the hero of the meeting. He turned out in the 100-yard dash and was beaten by only one foot. He ran an excellent race against G. M. Butler, the British amateur champion, in the quarter-mile, the result being a dead heat. He cleared over 21 feet in the long jump and subsequently won the half-mile run by 20 yards.

The Oxford team included several Americans and Colonials. H. S. White and G. A. Feather, both Americans, won the high jump and the hammer throwing, respectively. M. G. Nokes, the Oxford champion hammer thrower, being disqualified at 115 feet in the latter event.

H. M. Abrahams was the star athlete for Cambridge. He won the dash in even time and captured the long jump by a narrow margin. As expected R. S. Woods captured the weight-putting event for Cambridge as did H. B. Stallard the mile run; but H. P. Jeppe, another South African, won the hurdles by inches for Oxford, and E. A. Montague, as expected, was first home in the three-mile race. Montague's time has only been beaten twice in the 48 years during which the race has been run. The summary:

100 Yards—Won by H. M. Abrahams, Cambridge, 16.5; G. M. Butler, Oxford, second, 16.5; G. M. Butler, Cambridge, third, Time 16.5.

PENNSYLVANIA
FIVE VICTORS

Defeat University of Chicago in the Final Game of the Inter-sectional Basketball Series at Princeton, New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Coach L. W. Jourdan's University of Pennsylvania basketball team won the inter-sectional collegiate championship here Saturday night by beating University of Chicago in the third and final game of their series by the score of 23-21.

The Red and Blue led at the end of the first half, 11 to 7, and Chicago in a spurt in the last five minutes of the game threw a scare into the Quakers. The playing of D. J. McNichol '21 at guard was a feature for the Red and Blue. Time and again he broke up the Chicago teamwork and also contributed two field goals. W. C. Graves '22, who played center for Penn, gave way to W. H. Huntzinger '22 late in the game. Clarence Vollmer '20 was Chicago's star, with four floor goals. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA
Rosenast, o. Crisler.
Sweeney, o. Crisler.
Graves, o. Crisler.
Huntzinger, o. Crisler.
McNichol, o. Crisler.
Feather, o. Crisler.
H. H. Halladay.
Score—University of Pennsylvania 23, University of Chicago 21. Goals from floor—Rosenast 3, Graves 2, McNichol 2, Vollmer 2 for Pennsylvania; Vollmer 4, Halladay 2, Curtis, Hinkle for Chicago. Goals from foul—Sweeney 5 for Pennsylvania; Birkhoff 5 for Chicago. Referee—F. H. Birch, Earlham, Joseph Deering (alternating). Time—20m. halves.

TENNIS PLAY IS
WELL ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—A remarkable record was established on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory on Saturday, at the opening of the annual indoor championship for men of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock evening, 41 played on the six courts in use. Both the first and second rounds were completed, and six matches in the third round were played. Only six defaults were recorded.

Of the better known players, W. T. Tilden, second, runner-up last year, won both of his matches, but did not show his usual form. S. H. Voshell, on the other hand, seemed unusually skillful, winning his matches without trouble. He was drawn in the first round, so advanced to the third, while Tilden reached the fourth on his bye, and two matches. According to the arrangement of the draw, they cannot meet before the finals. Others surviving are Samuel Hardy, formerly of San Francisco; P. T. and F. C. Anderson, and J. B. Fennel, of Harvard University, who won both of his matches in impressive style.

NATIONAL INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
W. T. Tilden, New York, defeated W. H. Ruxton, New York, 6-1, 6-4.
P. L. Kynaston, Rockville Center, defeated Paul Martin, New York, 6-2, 6-0.
M. H. Soper, Hoboken, defeated R. D. Golden, New York, 6-2, 6-3.
E. W. Stair, New York, defeated L. G. French, New York, 6-1, 6-2.
J. L. Werner, Princeton University, defeated G. A. Walker Jr., White Plains, New York, 6-2, 6-1.
P. T. Anderson, Brooklyn, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 3-6, 6-0, 6-4.
J. L. Anderson, New York, defeated Paul W. Tilden, New York, 6-3, 6-2.
S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated A. J. Ostendorf, New York, 6-1, 6-0.
G. G. Moore Jr., New York, defeated E. T. Herndon, Princeton University, 6-3, 6-4.

SECOND ROUND
C. A. Brown, Rutherford, defeated Harrison Hathaway, New York, 6-3, 6-4.
J. D. Ewing, Yonkers, defeated Louis Cohen, New York, 6-3, 10-8.
P. M. Shaffer, Philadelphia, defeated F. M. Letson, New York, 6-2, 6-3.
C. A. Anderson, Brooklyn, defeated W. H. Pritchard, New York, 6-2, 1-6, 6-1.
S. V. Brubans, New York, defeated J. J. McLoughlin, New York, 7-5, 6-0.
R. E. Roberts, Brooklyn, defeated R. L. Hages, New York, 6-3, 10-8.
A. B. Bassford, Jersey City, defeated E. L. MacWarty, Jersey City, 6-2, 6-0.
W. L. Tilden, 2nd, Providence, defeated H. L. Bowman, New Brunswick, 6-2, 6-1.
J. B. Fennel, New York, 6-4, 6-2.
B. H. Letson, New York, defeated P. S. Brinsmade, New York, 6-1, 6-4.

Horizontal Bar—Won by S. I. Cooper, Pennsylvania, 48.6 points; W. B. Fletcher, Pennsylvania, 47.7; T. A. Cory, Navy, third, 45.2.
Club Swinging—Won by P. B. Townley, Princeton, 16.5; A. R. Gilmore, Pennsylvania, second, 15.5; C. R. Miller, Princeton, third, 15.1.
Side Horse—Won by M. C. Barrett, Navy, 54.4; C. J. Strong, Navy, second, 50.3; H. W. Arrowsmith, Haverford, third, 47.1.
Parallel Bars—Won by J. B. Pearson, Navy, 50.8; H. E. McKinstry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second, 48.7; E. D. Atlee, Pennsylvania, and H. K. Jones, Navy, tied for third, 47.4.

Flying Rings—Won by R. S. Hales, Navy, 61; K. F. Potter, Yale, second, 49.2; G. E. Nold, Navy, third, 45.6.
Tumbling—Won by K. Woodward, Pennsylvania, 48.9; K. F. Potter, Yale, second, 47.6; C. O. Comp, Navy, third, 45.3.
All-Around Championship—Won by K. F. Potter, Yale, 207.7; J. S. Long, Haverford, second, 187.9; R. S. Hales, Navy, third, 185.7.

At a meeting of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association, the 1921 meet was awarded to Princeton, and E. E. Krauss, a former Haverford coach, appointed secretary and treasurer for a term of one year. The presidency was voted to Princeton and the vice-presidency to Haverford. Dartmouth was admitted to the association. The summary:

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TO LEAD DARTMOUTH SEVEN
HANOVER, New Hampshire.—R. J. Rothschild '21 of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been named to lead the Dartmouth College hockey seven for the season of 1920-21. Rothschild, who plays both at rover and wing, has been on the varsity for the past two years.

PENNSYLVANIA
FIVE VICTORS

Defeat University of Chicago in the Final Game of the Inter-sectional Basketball Series at Princeton, New Jersey

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R. E. Roberts, Brooklyn, defeated R. L. Hages, New York, 6-3, 10-8.
A. B. Bassford, Jersey City, defeated E. L. MacWarty, Jersey City, 6-2, 6-0.
W. L. Tilden, 2nd, Providence, defeated H. L. Bowman, New Brunswick, 6-2, 6-1.
J. B. Fennel, New York, 6-4, 6-2.
B. H. Letson, New York, defeated P. S. Brinsmade, New York, 6-1, 6-4.

Horizontal Bar—Won by S. I. Cooper, Pennsylvania, 48.6 points; W. B. Fletcher, Pennsylvania, 47.7; T. A. Cory, Navy, third, 45.2.
Club Swinging—Won by P. B. Townley, Princeton, 16.5; A. R. Gilmore, Pennsylvania, second, 15.5; C. R. Miller, Princeton, third, 15.1.
Side Horse—Won by M. C. Barrett, Navy, 54.4; C. J. Strong, Navy, second, 50.3; H. W. Arrowsmith, Haverford, third, 47.1.
Parallel Bars—Won by J. B. Pearson, Navy, 50.8; H. E. McKinstry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second, 48.7; E. D. Atlee, Pennsylvania, and H. K. Jones, Navy, tied for third, 47.4.

Flying Rings—Won by R. S. Hales, Navy, 61; K. F. Potter, Yale, second, 49.2; G. E. Nold, Navy, third, 45.6.
Tumbling—Won by K. Woodward, Pennsylvania, 48.9; K. F. Potter, Yale, second, 47.6; C. O. Comp, Navy, third, 45.3.

All-Around Championship—Won by K. F. Potter, Yale, 207.7; J. S. Long, Haverford, second, 187.9; R. S. Hales, Navy, third, 185.7.

Horizontal Bar—Won by S. I. Cooper, Pennsylvania, 48.6 points; W. B. Fletcher, Pennsylvania, 47.7; T. A. Cory, Navy, third, 45.2.
Club Swinging—Won by P. B. Townley, Princeton, 16.5; A. R. Gilmore, Pennsylvania, second, 15.5; C. R. Miller, Princeton, third, 15.1.

Side Horse—Won by M. C. Barrett, Navy, 54.4; C. J. Strong, Navy, second, 50.3; H. W. Arrowsmith, Haverford, third, 47.1.
Parallel Bars—Won by J. B. Pearson, Navy, 50.8; H. E. McKinstry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second, 48.7; E. D. Atlee, Pennsylvania, and H. K. Jones, Navy, tied for third, 47.4.

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Tumbling—Won by K. Woodward, Pennsylvania, 48.9; K. F. Potter,

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A MASTER

And Many, Many Others

At the exhibition of The Society of Independent Artists I met the usual disappointed woman. She found some of the one thousand and more exhibits vulgar, childish, an insult to her intelligence, defiant of the canons of the true, the good, the beautiful, and so on. I listened patiently, refrained from saying to her, "Then, madam, why do you come here? Why don't you stay at home?" But, after awhile, when she had repeated two or three times that she knew what she liked, and that she did not like the kind of pictures exposed by the Independent Artists, I said to her: "I cannot understand why art is made the victim of anger and vituperation. Other expressions of the ingenuity and taste of the twentieth century go scatheless. Take Millinery (she was wearing an admirable hat that positively hurt me to look at); why, the shop windows of New York, and I dare say Chicago, are full of atrocious examples of hatwear, but nobody ever starts an outcry against the vulgarity of hats. Nobody says that they are an insult to the intelligence. Why should not the artist be allowed to experiment as well as the milliner? Why do you and your kind insist that art stopped short with Raphael or at the cultivated court of the Empress Josephine? Why is the artist not allowed to seek new avenues of expression like the milliners?"

"Art is art, and millinery is millinery," said my lady.

"True, but each, after all, is but an expression of something seen and felt. If you permit heterodox hats, why not allow heterodox pictures?"

"There's such a thing as fashion," she began.

I saluted and left her.

Personally I find these pictures on the walls of the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria, sans jury, sans hanging committee, entertaining and instructive. The dull ones, the silly ones, I pass by, as I close a dull or silly book. This exhibition is open every evening till 10 o'clock, and I have fallen into the habit of going there after dinner. Each time I find something of interest and stimulation that I had not noticed before. Every picture exhibition should be open in the evening. That is the time to intrigue the business man who must be led gently to art.

For example: Yesterday I discovered Mr. Raymond Ball's stage settings for "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Chevalier Gluck." They are models, placed on stands, and their interest is entirely in the lighting. It is very simple and very interesting. I should like to attend a performance arranged on this elemental but sufficient plan. Also I am much attracted by the pictures, a development of Cubism, that express abstract ideas in geometrical forms and vivid colors. Two of the best are "Noise Number 5," and "Sound Number 5," by E. E. Cummings. How much more interesting it would be to have these pictures hanging on one's walls (they would make admirable decorations for a large Play Room) than inferior Barbizon smudges or third-century portraits. Equally interesting are "Movement," by James H. Duffery, and "Mozart," by Raoul Dufy. This musical abstraction suggests to me, curiously and subtly, a Mozart symphony. And I find interest and stimulation in A. H. Maurer's "Tangomanow" and "Still Life." These are in the M room (the exhibits are hung alphabetically according to names), and it was in the M room that, on my first visit, a remarkable art adventure befell me, which does not lose its savor. I find that the thrill is repeated each time I revisit the M room.

On my visit I began at A, and as you can imagine, by the time I reached M that I was, as my nephew would express it, rather "fed up" with pictures. Something very special was needed to stir me. In the M room suddenly I made an exclamation. The exact words were, I believe, "Hello, what's this?" Before me was a tall portrait of a tall, dark girl, with long black hair; not the kind of portrait that other artists are painting. At once I said to myself: "This is synthesis: this is the way the Modernists are trying to express themselves; this is what they would do if they had the skill. If there were nothing else in the rooms but this swift summary, this delightful decoration, this delicate and gleaming harmony in green and black, the exhibition of the Independent Society would be justified. I was so excited about it that I looked around for some one to share my joy. Mr. Walter Pach, the treasurer of the society, was passing, and I called out to him, 'What's this? What's this?'

"That's our Matisse," he answered gayly. "Isn't it fine? There's another by him facing it."

I turned, and cried aloud with pleasure, for there was a still-life, compact of the most delicious color, so frank and joyous as to justify Mr. Berenson's dictum that Matisse is one of the great colorists of the world. It is amusing, too, very amusing. Matisse has treated a dish of apples as if it were a hat or a coat; he has hung it upon a peg on the wall. And it looks quite natural—this dish of ruddy and golden apples, so large, so round, exuding sunshine and fertility, so lovely in color. They shine out from a black background, merging at the right lower corner into a glow of golden red and yellow. These two pictures, the "Portrait of a Spanish Girl" and "Still Life, Apples," are owned by Mr. John Quinn, who possesses the best collection of modernist pictures in America, perhaps in the world.

I tore myself from the M room, and proceeded on toward Y (Keechi Yamazoe) and Z (F. Zirnauer); then I seated myself in the Lounge for a thorough examination of the catalogue. That done, I picked up, carelessly, a copy of The New York Times and in it I found a marked article by

Walter Duranty explaining the methods of the Bolsheviks in Russia toward art. What do you think of this?

During the first year of the revolution every Russian artist became a Futurist (I may remark that Matisse is not a Futurist; he is a Classicist with a complete understanding that he is also a Free Man). Color rioted when the Bolsheviks assumed power. Walls, doors, ceilings, became a blaze of color and inchoate design. Old-fashioned painters were suspect. To be a Futurist implied that a Russian was an ardent revolutionist. Art became popular. Portraits of the Bolshevik leaders were wanted for towns and villages throughout the country. But the authorities soon found that the average Moujik needed a likeness, not a Futurist decoration. So the old-fashioned painters were called upon, released from cells: all the men were sent for who could make a man look like a man, not like an exploding firework. That was the heyday of the orthodox painters: they were in quick and constant demand.

The Bolsheviks encourage art. Frequent exhibitions are held, which contain about 1000 pictures (like the Independent Society). There the resemblance ends, for the Bolshevik government buys 300 of the 1000 for distribution throughout the country. The 700 remaining are burnt by order. Recently, owing to the shortage of canvases, the government has canceled the burning ukase; but the 700 are ordered to erase their pictures and paint something better on the canvas. This system might serve if the judgment of those who select the 300 best were infallible. It is not. Juries never have vision. Had this system obtained nearer home the early works of Courbet, Manet, Monet, Degas, Renoir, the Pre-Raphaelites, and Matisse would have been destroyed.

Refreshed and amused, I began another peregrination of the Independent show, working this time from Z to A. I passed through room after room, pausing here, smiling there, making a mental note of the pictures I should preserve and those I should burn; and all the while wondering, subconsciously, if a second sight of the Matisse would repeat the exhilaration I had received at the first glance.

At last I came to Room M. There they were—that adorable portrait of a girl, that delightful dish of apples. I said to myself, "This exhibition contains the work of a Master, and many, many other pictures."

EARLY ENGLISH WATER COLORS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—At Messrs. Agnew's Galleries in Bond Street has been on view one of the most important collections of water-color drawings seen for many years. Now that the water-color drawing galleries at the Victoria and Albert Museum are still in the hands of government departments, London has difficulty keeping its memory green of the superb work of Cox, Girtin, Turner, Copley Fielding, Birket Foster, Gainsborough, Nash, and others. The present exhibition impresses with the care and labor these men put into their work. The average drawing of today is without this quality, often giving in place of it a slapdash, willy-nilly dexterity palming itself off as brilliance. "A Breezy Day," by David Cox, shows greatest care with a swift touch in technique which could obviously only be obtained by that care. And in contrast "Gisborne Priory," by Girtin, a beautifully quiet, simple, direct drawing of much beauty, shows us this same great care controlled and unshaken.

But great care is not all. In most of the work is a curious English feeling. A love for its undulating downs, its pastoral landscapes with quiet sunlit streams. This deep-set harmony with their subject has given all these painters a graciousness in presenting what they have to say. Those who feel the Birket Foster drawings to be flimsy must at least catch some of the atmospheric charm in his "On the Mole." And to those whom Copley Fielding is too smooth and suave must come the glorious breadth and depth of his "Sussex Downs." A drawing by Rossetti, "St. George and the Dragon," is perhaps out of place in a collection such as this, but the richness of color, the poetry of the conception, and the very valuable absolute silliness of the dragon make the work worth seeing.

The collection comprises some 140 drawings, the gems being the Turners, the best of which seem to use their companions as a setting wherein they might appear the more brilliant. And the worst of the Turners, known as the Abbotsford Turners, are eight drawings made as illustrations for Sir Walter Scott's "Provincial Antiquities of Scotland." No doubt they suffer largely from the sheer ugliness of subject, which is not overcome by even Turner's light, graceful handling. He seems to have been in some quandary to make the work worth seeing.

That Turner was not altogether averse to painting an ugly subject is evident in "Lucerne: Moonlight Looking Up the Reuss Toward the Covered Bridge." It is an ugly subject painted in an ugly way and is interesting for the way in which it foretells the subjects and treatment of so many works painted today. But what can we say of "Zurich: Panoramic View of Town—Brilliant Morning Light"? Its fanciful brilliance is enchanting. The elusiveness of it all. The knowledge, the depth and vibration of atmosphere. The huge range of expression so deftly applied as to put the mere subject—the town—into insignificance. The town with its buildings is used only as a peg on which to hang the mystery, the joy, the exuberance of a wonderful morning, and a wonderful nature to

rejoice in it, and a wonderful craftsman to express it.

He who once said that nature since Turner has occupied herself in copying his sunsets, was very wide of the mark. Turner was absorbed by nature just as many others have been, and are, and will be. But it just happened that in Turner a craftsman existed who could put down in intelligible language for his fellows those same throbbings and heart yearnings which they possess, but which their incompetence baffles them in expressing.

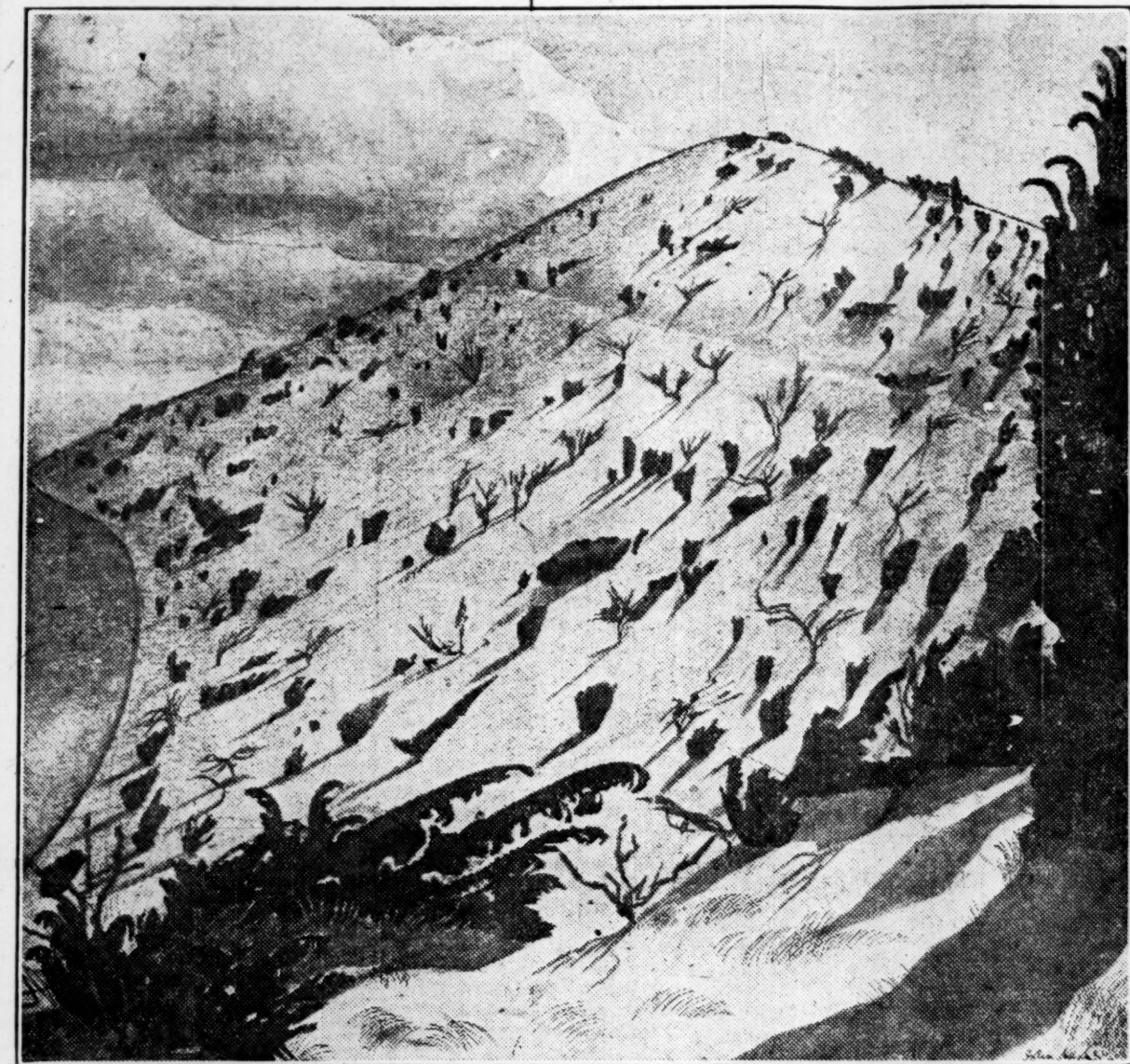
Spread over all his work there is a curious sense of humor. It is difficult to convey this, because of its subtlety except by analogy, and the only one the writer knows is that

seen what excellence he will bring by this into his work. Atmosphere means less to him than design, though now and again a decided atmospheric breath pervades his water colors. He is in love with nature in his own way, which is not a very intimate one. He treats her with respect; and this respect gives him even botanical interest in her.

Spread over all his work there is a curious sense of humor. It is difficult to convey this, because of its subtlety except by analogy, and the only one the writer knows is that

characteristic of their author. It was noticeable that these were not the works which had the cheerful red seal of sale affixed.

Looking at the bulk of the work, the striking feature is the extraordinary excellence of the snow paintings, and from their high quality it is a pity that Sir Ernest Waterlow did not interest himself in snowscape earlier in his life. "The Schillerhorn in Winter from Wenger" is a fine painting, the snow full of color, treated in a broad, generous manner, the atmosphere of the middle distance,



"Soldier's Hill," from the painting by John Nash

JOHN NASH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Cotman, Cox, Girtin, and Turner have given English water-color painting a past, a tradition, of unsurpassed brilliance. That they laid the foundation, by their untiring experiments, of the work of most of the present-day water colorists is obvious. The early work of Girtin and Turner meticulously drawn, and brought to a high point of finish, before the polychrome was added, was a sort of fashion in technique which prevailed for some time. With and after Turner's impressionistic period, water color became technically freer and threw over the conventions which had produced so much fine work.

This freedom in the course of time became confused with license, until today we have painters in water color giving us results unsuitable for the medium in the best sense. They too often use any means for their effects—chalk, ink, a dry thumb, anything to express that which defies the deftness of their brush. Too often, when this is not the case, we have an easy method culled from the technique of the later work above mentioned, giving us drawings, insipid and feeble, reminding us of someone's remark about a cup of cocoa "made with little trouble and drunk with regrets." Now in the earlier tradition of the art, countless pains and penetration were required, but it is to be confessed that the method gave a sameness to a diversity of subject.

It would seem that, in a sort of transition between the old style and the new, existed one which could express all that the old was able to, and at the same time anticipate the aspirations of the new. It is from this transition we get very largely the influences in the landscape water-color drawings of John Nash; and in the best sense he carries on a tradition, not past, but revived by a keen, modern, open-air spirit. And this conservatism is a staple quality and of much value in his work, for it confines him to expressing that which he knows, and nothing more.

From the time when he made amusing drawings for the joy of his friends, it has always been obvious that when he had learned a little more, as it were, or seen a new thing, he would hasten to put it down in a drawing. Thus his work has shown all along, a sort of cumulative knowledge. It has grown alongside himself. He is not influenced by any of his contemporaries and it seems, works as a child, very intensely, with his tongue out, striving hard to do a better drawing than the last one.

And so his stock of knowledge of English landscape—especially that of Buckinghamshire County—has become very large. He has done for this county what Cromer did for Norfolk, and he gets a delightful atonement in his drawings of its hills and dales, fields and lanes. His trees are characteristic of themselves, drawn just as one would expect them to draw themselves. His method usually is to search for a spot which satisfies him in its own arrangement. Because of this, one feels so little of Nash and so much of the subject in his work; and yet it is stamped with a very definite individuality.

In some of his later drawings, however, there is attempt at "composing" his subjects, and it remains to be

seen what excellence he will bring by this into his work. Atmosphere means less to him than design, though now and again a decided atmospheric breath pervades his water colors. He is in love with nature in his own way, which is not a very intimate one. He treats her with respect; and this respect gives him even botanical interest in her.

Spread over all his work there is a curious sense of humor. It is difficult to convey this, because of its subtlety except by analogy, and the only one the writer knows is that

IMPRESSIONISTIC AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—If Frances Hodgkins had spelled her name with an I instead of with an E, she would have been mistaken for a man. And nothing would have helped the mistake more than her exhibition of water-color drawings at the Hampstead Art Gallery. They have all the strength, brilliance, and daring we usually associate with the masculine. Her work is known to Londoners from her exhibits at the Allied Artists Association and the International Society. But she is far better known in Paris.

All her work is impressionistic, and perhaps suffers from a monotony of method. A child's face is painted much in the same manner that the front of a threshing machine or the pler of a bridge is rendered. The threshing machine is a favorite subject of hers and with deft, deliberate, elaborately simple means she expresses the hot, singing atmosphere of a summer's day in the threshing yard, with its incongruity of oil and wheat. Pattern-making means much to her, and she is entirely individual in her application of it. The exhibition shows the work of a strong mentality and is probably of a standard higher than that of any other woman painting in England today.

Waterlow's England

Coming from the Hampstead exhibition of Miss Hodgkins' art to the packed academic work of Sir Ernest Waterlow at the Burlington Fine Art Society, one felt thrown back into the world of painting of 50 years ago, with not an altogether ungrateful feeling. Here is a collection of water-color and oil paintings of a depth and sincerity which by its very labor and care must command our attention. Most of the subjects chosen are pretty bits of the south of England, rural and soft. They are stamped "Waterlow's England." And yet those paintings are most worthy which are least

same humor which pervades all, even the most serious and sacred, medieval art. His best work, mostly the latest, possesses too an air of mystery, which is rare in modern painting. He shows you a prospect and tells you just as much as he wants to about it, a great deal untold, not even suggested, leaving you delightfully intrigued.

Water colors are not his only medium, although one has always thought, with the exception of woodcuts, it should be. His oil paintings always seem to have been painted in a frightful haste. They lack the orderly precision of his water colors. Lately he has given some attention to woodcuts and some delightful ones of horses have come from his graver. He will certainly go a long way in this craft, if he brings to bear upon it the numerous forces with which he deals in his drawings. Already in these columns notice has been made of the magnificent painting "Over the Top" at the Imperial War Museum. Some day a one man show, it is to be hoped, will be given in London of this artist's work.

Putting In vs. Leaving Out

From a technical point of view, too, it is only necessary to study the truth of the drawing of almost all the work here shown to realize that the art of "putting in" can be as important as the art of "leaving out." In a great deal of the painting of today the art of "leaving out" is a cloak under which painters who see superficially try to conceal a half knowledge of their subjects; and very often this in hand with a horror of sentiment and a glorification of ugliness. But if Waterlow's work is charged with prettiness, he always was guided by an instinctive love of beauty. In this he is a real example, and his restraint in handling and fidelity to a sound English tradition of painting English landscape make him a strong influence on the art of our time.

Early in Sir Ernest Waterlow's career the merit of his accomplishment was recognized by his contemporaries. In 1890 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, in whose schools he had studied, and won, in 1873, the Turner gold medal, and in 1903 he was made a Royal Academician. Six years earlier he was elected president of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, which he entered as an associate in 1880, and in 1902 he was knighted, which is perhaps not the highest compliment that can be paid to an artist.

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INDIVIDUALITIES IN NEW YORK SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Several of the Degas sketches in the fascinating collection of 80-odd pastels and drawings by that master now on view at Durand-Ruel's are studies of a pair of sturdy little opera ballerinas, the identical "Danseuses à la Barre" of the famous canvas that achieved an ironic triumph for the artist by fetching upward of 400,000 francs at a Paris sale shortly before the war. The essential point is that there is as much of Degas—or at least of the characteristic quality of Degas—in any one of these seemingly slight pencil sketches as there is in the finished painting that happened to make art history. Throughout all his long career he was working constantly and intensively, and mainly for art's sake, on one or another of the two motifs in which he epitomized a marvelously developed subtlety and skill—the human figure, and the racehorse, both preferably in strenuous action. So much for the "noble subject" which, in a false though specious line of reasoning, was at one time held to be a necessary attribute to noble art.

With Degas, it was the man and his methods that made for greatness. He did not go in so much for great pictures. He burned, as Walter Pater would say, with a clear, unsmoldering flame. Dispassionate, invincibly logical, precise yet arbitrary as a despotic prince, he drew and redrew his dancers and jockeys, his "femmes nues," and clean-cut "chevaux," his "Études de Pieds," and detail of a "Jambe Droite Levée," over and over again, no two sketches exactly alike, though differing from one another perhaps only in the indicated play of a muscle under gauze or the planting of a small canvas-shod, out-turned foot a degree more flatly and firmly on the floor. Degas as a colorist stood high, though not alone. As a draftsman he set a consummate, an inimitable standard, at just the lax and reformative period of modern art when such a disciplinary example was most needed.

Mary Cassatt, the best-known American pupil of Degas, offers simultaneously an unusual showing of her etchings, aquatints, and color prints at Keppel's. In her work, always stamped with elegance and distinction, the Japanese influence is more immediately apparent than that of Degas and Manet. But the sharp, authoritative realism of her two chosen masters are here, in an unusual degree for a woman's work—not inconsistently, however, with a saving grace of feminine feeling and tenderness, particularly where the subject is "Mother and Child"—and this applies to nintents, at least, of Miss Cassatt's pictures. The aquatint treatment of the plate gives an exotic look to the prints, particularly those in black and white, that adds rich refinement to their decorative effect. This first ensemble showing, in America at least, of Miss Cassatt's etchings is coincident with the Grolier Club's project of a complete catalogue of them, now in preparation by William M. Ivins Jr., curator of the Metropolitan Museum's print department.

Walt Kuhn has found a new color-romanza to sing, in his one-man show at the gallery of M. de Zayas. It is in the neo-impressionistic key, and is about Indians, cavalymen, and mining camps in the alkali desert region of the sunny southwest. Like Arthur B. Davies, who also exhibited here recently, and with whom he was associated in a well-remembered group display several years ago, Mr. Kuhn

is "going back to the wall"—that is to say, developing his art in terms of modern mural painting, or modern mural painting as we may hope it will eventually become. With the exception of one life-size figure and a colossal head, the score or more of pictures in the present assemblage are all small, some of them less than two feet square. But in bigness of design and structural strength, almost anyone of them could be expanded effectively to the dimensions of a whole side of the room.

The coloring is at once brilliant, complicated, and crafty—applied in broad, loose flecks over very skillful though rapid drawing, and harmonized to a beautiful softness, so that the little unframed canvases flower out from the gray plaster walls like gardens in a desert. Distance-planes are brought forward, backgrounds realized by simple abstract suggestion, and color-patterns unified by flattening, as should be in all well-ordered wall painting. Consider, for example, that little gem, the "Mining Camp," imagine it covering an architectural panel of 16 x 20 feet instead of a canvas of that many inches—and the vision conjured up is more like that of Puvis de Chavannes in the Boston Public Library than anything else that comes readily to mind.

In Hayley Lever's group of a score of stirring and salt-breezy paintings at Macbeth's, "The Storm, St. Ives," and "From Above the Town, East Gloucester," face one another from opposite walls. One is wild and somber, the other sunny and gay, both are filled with the quaintness of old seaport towns. Unlike in outward impression, they are robust kin at heart, English Cornwall and Massachusetts Gloucester figuratively clasp hands across the sea. These two pictures epitomize enough of the robust artist's distinguishing traits to account for the National Academy, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, and other high awards which have helped, these last few years, to bring this still young and rapidly Americanizing artist into his own. He has a swift, swirling style that is individual, and his favorite color key is that of Sisley and Pissarro.

John Marin, in his latest and unusually full exhibition at the Daniel gallery, seems more than ever on the verge of being acclaimed America's premier aquatintist. His radiant, rhapsodical vision of some aspects of land, sky, and sea in various parts of the world he has translated through the water-color medium with a virtuosity that is acknowledged as unique. But why, then (some reserved admirers ask), doesn't he find or make opportunity to use these effects where they would do the most good, in some spectacular but substantially constructed landscape composition, as Turner did? Perhaps one answer to this hypothetical query is, that Marin is playing his own game, not Turner's, nor anyone else's. However, the greater part of the work in the present show, especially the Maine and Massachusetts coast scenes done within the past year, are complete and definite enough even for a confirmed literalist, if he has any imagination at all, and at the same time they are transfigured by those enchanting aerial effects which no one but Marin has been able to ensnare in pictorial art, though Shelley did something very like it in his soaring lines of lyric poetry.

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THE HOME FORUM

Now Fades the Last Long Streak of Snow

Now fades the last long streak of snow,
Now burgeons every maze of quick
About the flowering squares, and
thick
By ashen roots the violets blow.

Now rings the woodland loud and long,
The distance takes a lovelier hue,
And down'd in yonder living blue
The lark becomes a sightless song.

Now dance the lights on lawn and lea,
The flocks are whiter down the vale,
And milkier every milky sail
On winding stream or distant sea.

—Lord Tennyson.

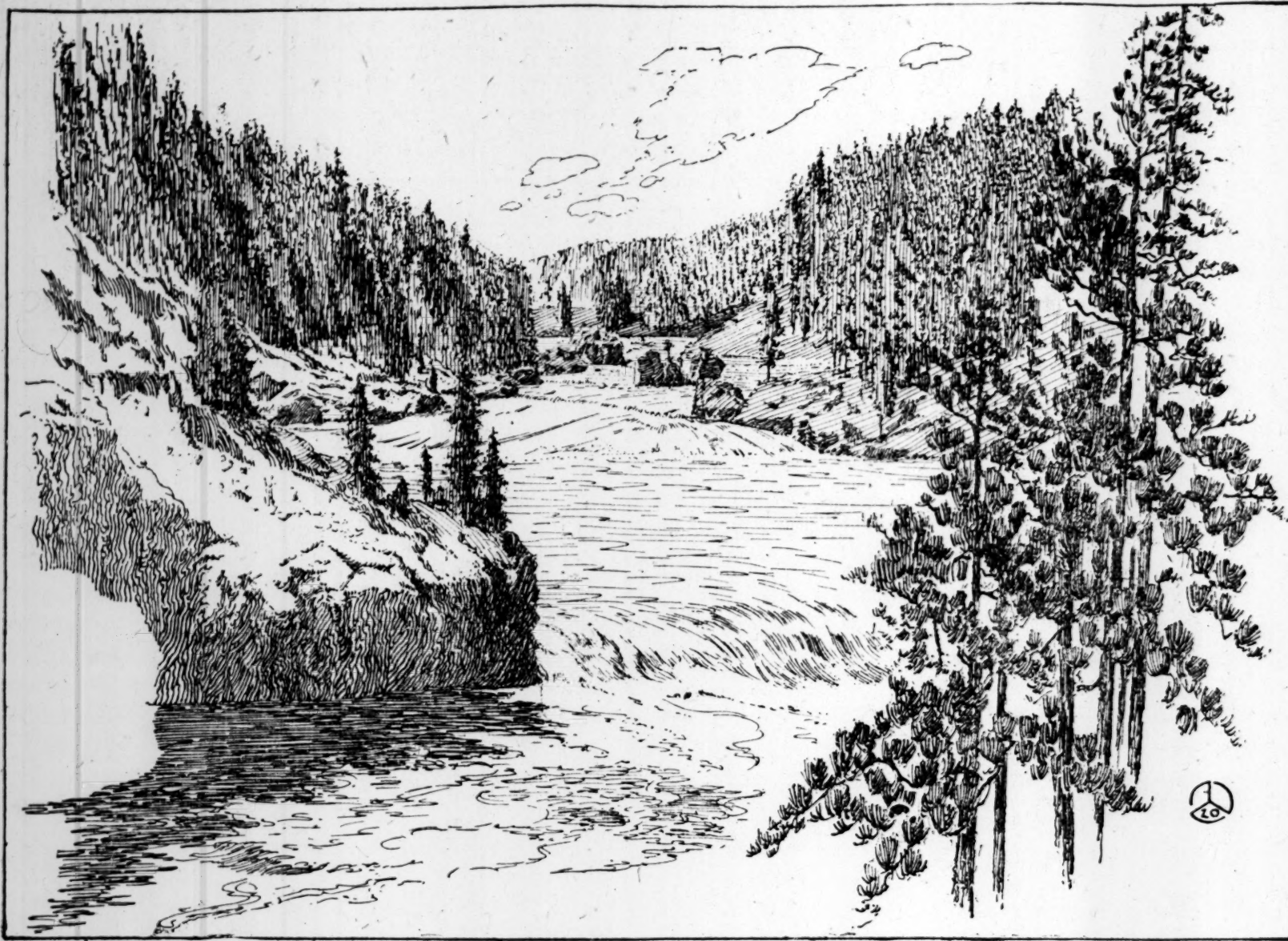
Mozart Composing

"I now come to the most difficult part of your letter, which I would willingly pass over in silence, for here my pen denies me its service. Still I will try, even at the risk of being well laughed at. You say, you should like to know my way of composing, and what method I follow in writing works of some extent. I can really say no more on this subject than the following: for I myself know no more about it, and cannot account for it.

"When I am, as it were, completely myself, entirely alone, and of good cheer—say, traveling in a carriage, or walking after a good meal, or during the night when I cannot sleep; it is on such occasions that my ideas flow best and most abundantly. Whence and how they come, I know not; nor can I force them. Those ideas that please me I retain in memory, and am accustomed, as I have been told, to hum them to myself. If I continue in this way, it soon occurs to me how I may turn this or that morsel to account, so as to make a good dish of it, that is to say, agreeably to the rules of counterpoint, to the peculiarities of the various instruments, etc."

"Provided I am not disturbed, my subject enlarges itself, becomes methodized and defined, and the whole, though it be long, stands almost complete and finished in my mind, so that I can survey it, like a fine picture or a beautiful statue, at a glance. Nor do I hear in my imagination the parts successively, but I hear them, as it were, all at once (gleich alles zusammen). What a delight this I cannot tell! All this inventing, this producing, takes place in a pleasing, lively dream. Still, the actual hearing of the tout ensemble is after all the best. What has been thus produced I do not easily forget."

"When I proceed to write down my ideas, I take out of the bag of my memory, if I may use that phrase, what has previously been collected into it in the way I have mentioned. For this reason, my committing to paper is done quickly enough, for



The rapids of the Yellowstone River

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Places Brilliant as Liquid Emerald

everything is, as I said before, already finished; and it rarely differs on paper from what it was in my imagination. At this occupation I can, therefore, suffer myself to be disturbed; for whatever may be going on around me, I write, and even talk, but only of fowls and geese, or of Gretel or Barbel, or some such matters. But why my productions take from my hand that particular form and style that makes them Mozartish, and different from the works of other composers, is probably owing to the same cause which renders my nose so or so large, so aquiline, or, in short, makes it Mozart's, and different from those of other people. For I really do not study or aim at any originality; I should, in fact, not be able to describe in what mine consists, though I think it quite natural that persons who have really an individual appearance of their own, are also differently organized from others, both externally and internally. At least I know that I have constituted myself neither one way nor the other.

"May this suffice, and never, my best friend, never again trouble me with such subjects. I also beg you will not believe that I break off for any other reason, but because I have nothing further to say on that point. To others I should not have answered, but have thought: mutsch, butsch, quittie, etche, molape, newing, (1)"

"(1) Footnote: Such language as this was certainly never heard but by Panurge, in the island of Lanterns." From "The Life of Mozart," by Edward Holmes.

The Glory of Ships

The glory of ships is an old, old song, since the day when sea-rovers ran in their open boats through the roaring surf, and the spread of the world began; The glory of ships is a light on the sea, and a star in the story of man.

When Homer sang of the galleys of Greece that conquered the Trojan shore, And Solomon lauded the bargues of Tyre that brought great wealth to his door,

'Twas little they knew, those ancient men, what would come of the sail and the oar.

The Greek ships rescued the West from the East, when they harried the Persians home; And the Roman ships were the wings of strength that bore up the Empire, Rome;

And the ships of Spain found a wide new world, far over the fields of foam.

Then the tribes of courage at last saw clear that the ocean was not a bound, But a broad highway, and a challenge to seek

for treasure as yet unfound; So the fearless ships fared forth to the search, in joy that the globe was round.

Their hulls were heightened, their sails spread out, they grew with the growth of their quest; They opened the secret doors of the East,

and the golden gates of the West; And many a city of high renown was proud of a ship on its crest.

Remember, O first of the maritime folk, how the rise of your greatness began.

It will live if you safeguard the round-the-world road from the shame of a selfish ban; For the glory of ships is a light on the sea,

and a star in the story of man! —Henry van Dyke.

Just before the waters of the Yellowstone River, flowing through the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, seventy-five miles from its source, leap the upper falls into the depths and silences of the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone. Throughout the rapids, as elsewhere, the waters of the river retain their clear green tint, famous and unique among rivers of the world, in places brilliant as liquid emerald.

From the bed of the river, rise irregular towers of rock, bearing isolate fir trees and wind-sown lesser vegetation, thickly gay with flowers during summer and early fall, whose greenery is none the less vivid for the moisture always and irregularly borne to them by shift of wind from the spray at the rapids' foot. On these rocky and towering islets the fish hawk builds her nest.

Since its being set apart as a national preserve the year following its recorded discovery and exploration in 1869-70-71, the Yellowstone Park has become, under the strict park laws forbidding the molestation of any living thing within its borders, increasingly a refuge for the wild animals of the west. The prairie antelope, for long years extinct on the plains without, still thrives within the confines of the park, though rarely seen, as also does the buffalo, seen at close hand by every visitor. Besides deer of other species, the elk herds, increasing yearly, are counted in thousands of individuals, while the almost tame friendliness of the bears in the vicinity of its various hotels and camping places is a matter of commonplace remark among visitors to the park. It is noted by observers that wild fowl, notably the Canada goose, frequent the park by multitudes on their migrations in spring and fall.

Billsons'

"At the other pole, distant the diameter of the earth from my dealer's, is that spacious and palatial treasury of old furniture which we will call Billsons', that paradise of the connoisseur, with its miles of galleries, situated in an old English country town, with carriages-and-pairs, and wagonettes and dogcarts in the High Street, and, in spite of the motor cars that pass through, a last-century, or even century-before-last, air still clinging to it. The High Street is very steep, and Billsons' is halfway up it—halfway down it, according to the direction in which you are going," says E. V. Lucas in "One Day and Another."

"Billsons' has a modest enough window, like any other old furniture shop; its bewildering and unending ramifications, floor upon floor and rooms leading into rooms, are all at the back. The thing, therefore, to do is to get to the back, and this is possible to the honest daylight adventurer only by first passing an assistant in the shop. Now, as all lovers of art and the second-hand know, the difference in interest between exploring show-rooms and picture exhibitions alone, and being accompanied by an assistant, is the difference between pleasure and anxiety. Therefore, the thing to do is not only to get plausibly into the back of Billsons', but to get there alone.

And this is just where Billsons' is ready to help you, for if it thinks you look all right, it lets you go free as a bee in a herbaceous border. All you have to do, therefore, is to look all right.

"The prevailing word at Billsons' is 'piece.' You are urged to consider the charms of this piece, the rarity of that, the remarkable qualities of a third-

An Alsatian's First Sight of France

"The next day Jean started in the morning on foot to go to the cutting bought by the House of Oberlé, which was situated on the crest of the mountains, inclosing the valley, to the left of the neck of the Schlucht, in the forest of Stosswehr." René Bazin writes in "The Children of Alsace (Les Oberlés)."

"The afternoon was well advanced when he came to a wood cabin at the place where the road ended. . . . The place, still splendid, was about to disappear on the other side of the Vosges, Jean was thinking with a beating heart of the frontier now quite near; however, he would not ask the way of the men who saluted him in passing, for he prided himself on hiding his emotions, and his words might have betrayed him before this gang of woodcutters released from work, and curious at the meeting. He entered the cutting they had just left. Around him the pine trees, branchless and despoiled of their bark, were lying on the slopes, which they seemed to light up by the whiteness of their trunks. They had rolled—and stopped—one could not see why. At other times they had made a barrier and placed themselves pell-mell like spillikins on a game board. In the high forest there only remained one workman, an old man dressed in dark clothes who, kneeling, tied up in his handkerchief, a store of mushrooms he had gathered. When he had finished tying the ends of the red stuff with his clumsy fingers he got up, pushed his woolsen cap well on to his head, and began to descend, with long strides, over the moss, his mouth open to the odor of the forests.

"Ah," said Jean, "one minute, my man."

"The man between two immense pine trunks, himself the color of the bark, turned his head.

"Which is my nearest way to get to the neck of the Schlucht?"

"Go down by the waterfall, the way I go, and then turn up again. But do not go up there another two hundred yards, for then you go down into France; you will find paths which will lead you to the Schlucht. Good evening!"

"Good evening!"

"The words rang out, soon lost in the vast silence. But one of them went on speaking to Jean Oberlé's heart: 'You will go down into France.' He was in a hurry to see her, this mysterious France, which held such a large place in his dreams, in his life."

"In a few minutes he had reached the top and begun his descent on the other side. But the trees formed a thick curtain round him. And he began to run to find a road and a free space to see France. He took pleasure in sliding down and letting himself almost fall, head foremost, seeking the desired opening. On this side of the mountain the sun was touching the

earth; here and there the air was still warm; but the pines always made a wall.

"Halt!" cried a man, showing himself suddenly, and coming out from behind the trunk of a tree. Jean went on running some steps—carried away by the impetus. Then he came back to the customs official who had called to him. Then the man, who was a brigadier, young and squat, . . . a little wild, two locks of yellow hair framing the thickest face—the real type of a man of the Vosges, looked at the young man and said:

"Why the devil did you run? I thought you were a smuggler."

"I was trying to find a place to see a landscape in France."

"Does that interest you? You are from the other side?"

"Yes. . . . An Alsatian."

"They went on under the vault of pines, turning round a cliff of bare rocks on which were planted at some distance two posts marking the spot where Germany ended and where France began, and at the end point, which was like a spur in the green, on a straight platform, which had its bed down in the forest, they found a watch-house of heavy planks of pines nailed on to the beams. From there one could see an immense landscape, which went on and on, sloping down—as far as human eye could see. In this moment and in the setting sun a pale golden light bathed the terraced lands, forests, villages, and rivers, the lakes of Retournemer and Longemer, softening the relief, and casting a color like that of corn on uncultivated lands covered with heath. Jean remained standing, drinking in the picture."

"How beautiful it is!" he said.

"The brigadier of customs, who was observing him from the corner of his eye, was flattered by the other's unstinted praise of his native district, and answered:

"It is tiring, but in summer it is good to walk—for those who have the time. People come from Gérardmer, and from Saint Dié and Remiremont, and from farther still. Many people come from over there."

"Over his shoulder, with his thumb reversed and turned backward, he pointed to the country beyond the frontier."

"Jean was shown in which direction lay the three towns of which the custom house official had spoken. But he only followed his own thought with attention. What delighted him was the clearness of the air, and the idea of the illimitable, of the sweetness of life and of fertility which came to his mind at the sight of the French land. It was all he knew of France, what he had read, and what he had heard in his mother, grandfather, and uncle Ulrich talk about, what he had pictured to himself, memories buried deep in his mind, which rose again suddenly like millions of grains of corn to the call of the sun."

Quiet Work

One lesson, Nature, let me learn of thee,
One lesson which in every wind is blown,
One lesson of two duties kept at one
Though the loud world proclaim their enmity—

Of toil unsever'd from tranquillity!
Of labor, that in lasting fruit outgrows
Far noisier schemes, accomplish'd in repose.
Too great for haste, too high for rivalry!

Yes, while on earth a thousand discords ring,
Man's fitful uproar mingling with his toil,
Still do thy sleepless ministers move
Their glorious tasks in silence perfecting. . . .

—Matthew Arnold.

The Antidote for Human Suffering

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human being is keenly aware of what is called human suffering. To him it appears to take many forms, such as sickness, bereavement, want, and woe; and it culminates to him in the crisis of death. From the cradle until it encounters "the last enemy," the belief in materiality experiences the trials and the sufferings incidental to human existence. The history of mankind shows how persistent has been the endeavor to alleviate these sufferings by every kind of device, material and mental, which the ingenuity of the human mind could devise. Even at the present moment, are there not numberless "remedies," numberless philosophic recipes, which the human being tries, perhaps together or perhaps separately, to overcome the belief of suffering and to bring about a greater measure of happiness and peace?

Christian Science is the only metaphysical system that has lifted the veil from human suffering, shown exactly what it is, whence it seems to spring, and how it can be destroyed. The reasoning of Christian Science on the question is perfectly simple. It states the truth that there exists one perfect divine Principle; that this Principle is Love; and that creation, which is the expression of Principle, is as perfect as its Principle; and because it is perfect it can experience nothing but harmony. That is the truth about Principle's creation. What, then, of the so-called material creation with all its beliefs of suffering? This is what Christian Science exposes. Christian Science declares that, since divine Principle is infinite, Principle's creation is the only real creation; and, therefore, what goes by the name of a material creation is a false sense of the real spiritual creation, and so is unreal. It is the false sense of creation, the erroneous sense of spiritual or real being, which constitutes human suffering. Because this is so, Christian Science affirms that exactly as the thought of men becomes more spiritual, exactly, that is, as men learn to think from the standpoint of Principle and not from a supposititious material basis, they are freed from suffering. It stands to reason, therefore, that when the belief in matter shall have been finally overcome through spiritual understanding, all suffering and all tendency to suffer will have been destroyed.

The problem before every human being is a very definite one. Material sense being the cause of all suffering and spiritual sense its antidote, the question arises, How is spiritual sense to be cultivated for this great end? There is no question comparable with it in importance. The world in some parts today is like a whirlpool, because of the extravagances of material sensuousness. Materialism stalks abroad, carrying with it every form of human misery. To be healed mankind must turn to Principle, to Truth, to Love, must learn what Principle is, and allow spiritual understanding instead of material sense to guide. Then the burdens will begin to fall away. Paul recognized this when he wrote to the church at Rome: "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." He recognized that to possess the Mind of Christ is to be freed from the false belief of sin and death.

Material sense is not only what is called matter in the form of solid, liquid, or gas; it is also every evil belief of mortal mind. Selfishness, uncharitableness, mercilessness, hatred, ill-health, injustice, unkindness, are all phases of material sense; and they are one with human suffering. It is obvious that they must disappear before suffering can cease. And here is a task worthy of the best efforts of mankind. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, reasoning from the standpoint of Principle, makes the position as clear as daylight on page 248 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us," she says, "and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear." This can be accomplished only by consecrated effort. The divine Principle is ever present; but the understanding of Principle must be applied by each individual to produce the fruits of Principle, to bring about the destruction of all that makes for a belief of suffering.

What a wonderful combination of qualities are those which Mrs. Eddy says constitute the kingdom of heaven! "Unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love." They exist together, and cannot be disjointed. Without some understanding of Love, there can be no genuine health; without goodness there can be no unselfishness; without mercy there can be no justice. They go together always, because the Principle of being is one, is Mind, and is Love. Referring to one of the attributes of Principle, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Love never loses sight of loveliness. Its halo rests upon its object. One marvels that a friend can ever seem less than beautiful." (Science and Health, p. 248.) Love is the Mind of Christ. In proportion as it is possessed by a man he understands the unreality of all sin and suffering; and as he understands he is healed.

Fear is invariably associated with the evil beliefs of the human mind. Indeed, it is the chief culprit, instigating the other errors. And what a fallacy is fear! How unreasonable and how unworthy! What is fear? Christian Science shows it to be a

false mental condition due to the erroneous belief that divine Love, divine good, is absent. But Love is infinite and is present everywhere, manifesting itself as good. Consequently fear has no basis. It has no reason to be. It has no cause. And if it have no cause it cannot be a real effect. Fear is therefore an unreal belief of the human mind. When the illusion of fear seeks to possess one, there should be an immediate turning to Principle. The truth should be affirmed that Principle is Love, omnipresent and omnipotent, and that the opposite of Principle has no real existence. Thus the error can be overcome; the false belief of fear, so closely related to every evil passion, will be met and destroyed. Jesus the Christ demonstrated the healing power of the spiritual understanding of divine Principle, and his tender words are still uttered to humanity: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls." The antidote for all human suffering is the Mind of Christ.

The Dusk and Stars

The rain had ceased falling softly through the dusk. A cool green wind flows through the depths of air. The stars are as wind-whirled fruit blown upwards from the tree tops. Full-orbed, and with a pulse of flame, the moon leads a tide of quiet light over the brown shores of the world. But here I stand upon the brown shores of the world, in the shine of that quiet flame where, full-orbed, the moon uplifts the dark. I think only of the stars as wind-whirled fruit blown upward from the tree tops. I think only of that wind that blew upon the tree tops, where the whirling stars spun in a mazy dance, when, at last the rain had ceased falling softly through the dusk. O wind-whirled stars, O secret falling rain!—Fiona Macleod.

To the Cuckoo

Not the whole warbling grove in concert heard
When sunshine follows shower, the breast can thrill
Like the first summons, Cuckoo! of thy hill.
With its twin notes inseparably paired,
Time may come when never more
The wilderness shall hear the lion roar;
But, long as cock shall crow from household perch
To rouse the dawn, soft gales shall speed thy wing,
And thy erratic voice be faithful to the Spring!

—Wordsworth.

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By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1920

EDITORIALS

In the Rapids

EVERY person who has studied the history of Ireland must be aware that every ebullition of political discontent has been accompanied by an outbreak of crime, culminating, at irregular periods, in efforts at armed rebellion. Such a period of rebellion was reached in '98, when, in the words of the Shan Van Voight, Lord Edward was to come to the Curragh of Kildare; and such another attempt came during the recent Easter uprising of the Sinn Feiners. In '98 the hopes of the rebels were placed in France, with whom England was then plunging into the long series of Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars; at Easter, in 1916, help was looked for from Germany, then at the beginning of the campaigns of Armageddon. That Ireland should have looked with hope to revolutionary France is perhaps not remarkable, though revolutionary France had much in its composition which was the very antithesis of everything Irish; but that Ireland should ever have turned her eyes in the direction of Potsdam, which stands for all that is hateful to Irish aspirations, is proof of the necessity and desperation of the situation, as the Sinn Feiner sees it, and of the willingness of the man overboard in a hurricane to snatch at any plank.

It is, indeed, extraordinary how history repeats itself in these abortive revolutions and outbursts of criminality. The recent murders in the ranks of the constabulary in Ireland can be matched in everything, except perhaps quantity, in the miserable story of the past. But to find anything equal to the murder of the Mayor of Cork or of Mr. Bell, at Ball's Bridge, it is necessary to go back to that terrible Sunday morning, when "Skin-the-Goat" drove his carload of assassins through the Phoenix toward the Viceregal Lodge.

It is no good even attempting to appraise the Irish situation, or to understand the Irish question, without some knowledge of the past. This epidemic of crime and revolution which breaks out at irregular intervals, and with apparently ever-increasing force, in Ireland, is the result of those centuries of repression and intimidation which found their high-water mark, perhaps, in the Cromwellian invasion and the legislation of William the Dutchman. Everybody who has mastered the intricacies of the question at all understandingly, knows, of course, that some such conditions once prevailed in Scotland. The Highland clans were, so to speak, flesh of the flesh and bone of the bone of the Irish sept, whilst if the union with Scotland preceded the union with Ireland by a century, the Jacobite rebellions in Scotland succeeded the Jacobite wars in Ireland by half a century. Yet Pitt was able to mass the tartans with the scarlet in the armies of George II, but though the Irish regiments did magnificent fighting, in the armies of Wellington, the bridge between the Saxon and the Celt was never built over the Irish Channel in the way in which the road was made through the Cheviots into the Highlands. The reason of this is the reason which has stood between Great Britain and Ireland ever since, it is the religious one. It is perfectly true that so good a judge as Sir Horace Plunkett believes that the religious difference is one which has been exaggerated, but probably no one would deny that if Ireland had found a John Knox, instead of being endowed with a Williamite Penal Code, the history of the "distressful country" would have been essentially different.

Even the Irish commercial legislation, villainous enough as it was, might have been forgotten in an age of greater prosperity. What could not be forgotten was the attack upon the religion of the country, and the atrocities of the Penal Code, with its savage penalties against the Roman Catholic religion and priests. What this ended in was naturally the exact reverse of what was intended. Religious persecution never effects its purpose, even when carried out with the relentless savageness and colossal proportions of a Talaatian policy. All that happened in Ireland was that the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church was riveted upon the country. Protestant bishops without flocks spent much of their time with absentee landlords in London, with the result that a Protestant Dean of St. Patrick's, like unto Swift, who took up the cause of the Irish, because they were Irish, instead of neglecting them because they were Roman Catholics, became a national hero. Thus, decade after decade, the stupidity of Castle rule watered the roots of Irish disaffection. The destruction of Irish commerce produced the "corner-boy" of the Irish town and the "Whiteboy" of the hillside, whilst the religious laws covered the face of the country with whitewashed chapels, which were as faithfully attended as the great cathedrals were neglected. Swift himself preached, on a famous occasion, to a congregation of one, in St. Patrick's, that one being the clerk who was forced to be present.

After all of which, because of all of which, the Irish situation of today becomes an almost natural result of evolution, whilst the strength of the revolutionary party is to be found, partially, in the ignorance of the people as a result of the suppression of schools in the past; partially, in the poverty of the country, due in a large measure to the destruction of industry in the old days; but most of all in the religious antagonism created by legislation and social distinctions. When dissatisfaction is driven underground, it germinates in the secret society, and when the secret society is suppressed, it is apt to become volcanic in rebellion. That, in a sentence, is the story of Ireland, and that is the explanation of the epidemic of murder and revolt with which the history of the country has been punctuated ever since.

At the same time it would not be fair to omit the reverse of the medal. For half a century the United Kingdom has been endeavoring to undo the work of the preceding centuries. Unfortunately this effort at redress has been handicapped by the common results of the work of those centuries. Agrarian crime has accompanied agrarian relief, political assassination has gone hand in

hand with political reforms, with the result that the exponents of reaction have always found their greatest ally in the exponents of crime and revolution. That is the situation in Ireland exactly today. There is absolutely no sense in attacking Mr. Lloyd George, as he has been attacked in certain papers, because his efforts are not crowned with success. What Mr. Lloyd George needs is not so much criticism as support, and if he were given this support, in its fullest measure, his attempts to save the situation might assume a new form. At the present moment he is striving to hold together a party, with a left wing which sees salvation in Dominion Home Rule, and a right wing whose talisman is Orange domination. As long as this continues, neither Mr. Lloyd George nor any other politician will evolve a solution of the Irish question. That there is a solution is perfectly certain, but the place has been reached when that solution demands a courage which no man with the requisite parliamentary authority seems to possess. It is the opportunity which was seized, though under far less pressure, by Lord Durham in Canada and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in South Africa. The tide is running at flood towards revolution and disaster, but anybody who knows Ireland knows that there is no flood tide which it is easier to navigate. If the man with the necessary courage can only obtain command of the rudder, the boat of unionism, and this does not mean the Unionist Party, can be brought into port safely enough. There are several men in the country today who, if they could obtain hold of the tiller, could no doubt maintain their control of the boat, but there seems to be about one only who has at once the necessary vision, courage, and authority to have a chance of obtaining control at the present moment, and that man is Lord Robert Cecil.

Running Down Misleading Information

ONE of the many indications nowadays that the world is getting smaller is the increasing popular concern in the correctness of the information that is all the time being supplied to the world with respect to any part of it. Books that tell about even the most remote country or the most isolated people are nowadays pretty sure to be challenged, sooner or later, if the information they purport to carry turns out to be faulty or misleading. The printed statement can no longer pass muster merely on the score of its plausibility, or by reason of dealing with places or subjects with which the great masses of readers are likely to be unfamiliar. The fact is that all such masses of readers, almost without respect to the countries in which they are found, now include a higher percentage than ever before of men and women who have traveled, who know, from personal experience or from association with other travelers, enough to enable them to judge accurately of the reliability of anything that purports to be true information; and if the doubts of such well-informed readers are aroused by the matter in print, it soon becomes questionable to the mass.

How recently this keener appreciation has made itself perceptible is indicated by an experience in connection with a certain geography, published hardly more than a decade ago. As first offered for use in the schools, its pictures and descriptions dealing with one of the so-called prairie states of the United States were such as to allow the inference that those broad expanses of country were still virtually treeless, and traversed by roaming parties of red Indians, who still ornamented themselves with feathers, and whose life, when they were not on the trail, centered in wigwams or the circle of the camp fire. Of course the people of the State in question immediately saw the incongruity of such a presentation in comparison with the thriving agricultural conditions that actually prevailed, and their sharp challenge effected a correction, whereby their State was set before the users of that geography in its true light. The tendency to make challenges of this sort has increased, if anything, since that incident attracted attention in educational circles.

Since the war, such challenges are coming thick and fast from near and far, wherever a country or a people has not heretofore been fairly understood by the world. It therefore is not surprising that South American countries are definitely setting themselves to correct the great variety of errors, some of them of long standing, that are to be found in the textbooks and reference books that purport to inform the rest of the world about things and people in the great continent below the equator. It is true that for some years past there has been discernible a natural process of correction, growing out of the freer intercourse between South American countries and the countries of the rest of the world. As the isolation of South American countries, due in large part to their lack of development, has gradually been breaking down, accurate information about them has of course been spreading, and well-informed people everywhere have come to understand the absurdity of very many of the popular notions with respect to these southern countries and their inhabitants. Now, however, a definite campaign of correction has been instituted through the agency of the Pan-American Union, and not only the agents of the union itself but representatives of South America now in the United States, whether as students, business men, or tourists, will be expected to report all cases of inaccurate information that come to their attention. Textbooks, in particular, will be scrutinized, and the plan is broad enough to contemplate the bringing of pressure to bear upon even mere municipal authorities wherever misleading textbooks due to their choice seem to demand the substitution of something better.

From every point of view, this movement is to be welcomed. The publishing business might appear to be in a position to suffer from it, if anything could; yet every reputable publisher, on the other hand, has much to gain and nothing to lose in furthering a cause that has for its object the elimination of whatever is false. And certainly not South America alone, but the Americas of the north, Canada, Europe even, will benefit quite directly from the effects of this undertaking. For next to first-hand knowledge of a place or a people the most useful thing is thoroughly reliable information. And if this movement continues, that sort of information will soon be far more readily available than it has ever been before. There is likely to be, moreover, in the United States, an

interesting by-product of this activity. For as the representatives of South America delve into North American sources of information about their countries, they and the North Americans will naturally come into closer personal relations. This in itself promises to be an immediate and continuing factor in a better understanding.

The Scruples of Billboard Men

PROBABLY the effect of long agitation against the use of billboards for advertising purposes is nowhere more clearly apparent than in a certain handsomely printed booklet setting forth the standards and practices that are now considered "good form" by the billboarders themselves. Anyone casually glancing over the pages of this publication will be apt to get the impression that not one single detail of the whole affair of placing billboards before the public gaze and spreading the posters upon their broad surfaces has been omitted from the most careful and far-sighted consideration.

The booklet frankly admits that billboards of old were a bit disreputable. They were to be mentioned, perhaps justly, along with certain kinds of business with which well-meaning and well-regulated persons seldom have anything to do, kinds of business, in fact, which are ordinarily made the subject of regulative legislation lest they prove a menace to public order and well-being. But now, the booklet plainly implies, the best kind of billboards, "in good taste and in proper locations, with due regard to surroundings," are to be classed with none but the most respectable kinds of business, and billboard interests are directly advised so to conduct themselves and their activities that the public shall be impressed with the notion that billboards are strictly legitimate. Of course, the change of view here acknowledged shows the effect of public agitation against billboards upon the billboard men. It is within the memory of people of the present generation that billboard men of earlier times showed no such scruples. There was a time, indeed, when billboarders were so numerous and so daring that anybody leaving his private property unguarded over night would be likely to find it plastered over with advertising matter next morning. In the measure that scruples have been cultivated, the billboard situation is distinctly better than it used to be.

Still, comparing the adjurations of this booklet with the results of actual observation, one can only question whether the scruples of billboard men ever can be sufficient to save the public from billboards that offend. Certainly Joseph Pennell doubts it, and his latest public condemnation of billboards and bill posting was enriched with invectives stimulated by perusal of this very publication. The difficulty seems to be that, when the billboard men are thinking of obviating public objections, they adjure their followers to respect "natural scenic beauty spots" because "a poster carrying with it commercialism is not in harmony with, nor in good taste when forced upon the gaze of those admiring the beauties of nature"; and they advise the exemption of "strictly high-class residential sections," because billboards are "not in good taste when placed in sections of a city devoted exclusively to high-class residences." But when the promoters of this sort of advertising are thinking of the advertising results that are possible, their sense of the incongruity of commercialism fades into the far background. Their downright exclusion of billboards from "natural scenic beauty spots" apparently has no bearing upon the fine highways that have been developed all over the country. When they turn to highways they are impressed with the fact that automobiles have "given a value to boulevards and highways which did not exist in the past," and that "boulevard locations are your show windows, they are constantly before your customers and your prospective customers." So they hasten to urge that "poster advertising structures on boulevards and highways should be located at points of advantage, such as turns in the road, elevated knolls, and in such places as will give a 'head-on' showing," since "people riding in automobiles are looking forward, and all showings should be 'head-on' where possible."

Thus it comes about that people who ride out into the country, eager for the rest and refreshment which only the open country can give, find every field and every little hill dotted by V-shaped signs, erected in the most approved fashion, and ornamented with the approved moldings and machine-made cornices, while the beautiful vistas that might otherwise make each turn in the road a new delight are cut short by successive examples of the approved "head-on" "showings." One needs but to test his own sensations on such a motor ride to know how completely the billboard men are stifling his power to enjoy "natural scenic beauty spots." All their scruples have not preserved to him his native rights in the open country.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race

THE honors of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, or "The Boat Race," as is the all-sufficient designation in the United Kingdom, have certainly been fairly equally divided. When the war suspended the event, in 1914, of the seventy-one races which had then been rowed, Oxford had won thirty-nine and Cambridge thirty-one, with one dead heat. The win by Cambridge on Saturday last reduces Oxford's lead to seven.

The history of the great race extends, of course, much further back than seventy-one years. Indeed, it was as long ago as 1829 that the first inter-varsity race took place. This was decided on the upper reaches of the Thames, at Henley, and resulted in an easy win for Oxford. There was no race between 1829 and 1836, but, in the latter year, the crews met again, this time over a new course, extending from Westminster to Putney, a distance of about five and one-half miles. For the next four years the same course was used. Then, for two years, there was no race, and when the crews again met in 1845, it was on the present-day course, which measures just four miles and two furlongs. From 1845 down to 1914, the great annual athletic event took place each year without a break. Its resumption is one more of the many reminders to the Londoner and to many others of a return to the ways of peace.

On Saturday last, everything that goes to make up a

boat race day seems to have been present; the same huge crowds, lining both banks of the river, jamming the bridges, camping out in barges, punts, and house boats, packing into grandstands, and disporting themselves airily on the roofs of houses and other buildings. Even the weather was typical boat race weather. For although the race, in its long history, has been rowed in all manner of weathers, snow, rain, or shine, yet the light rains and strong breeze of Saturday, to those who remember many boat race days, were still typical.

As to the race itself, it was undeniably a good race, but the winner had the best of it, practically all the way through. For although Oxford shot away strongly at the start, and succeeded in taking the lead, the gain was only momentary. Cambridge soon forged ahead. At the mile post, the Light Blues were a full half length to the good, and, in spite of everything that Oxford could do, this lead was more or less steadily increased. It was when the crews were opposite the famous Duke's Meadows that Porritt, the Oxford coxswain, took the courageous, if rather despairing, course of cutting right across to the Middlesex side of the river, in order to get the shelter of the right bank, which Cambridge had enjoyed from the start. The slack water, however, proved of no avail. Oxford had to come out again into midstream in order to shoot Barnes Bridge, and, thence onward, the Light Blue's gain was rapid. When the Cambridge boat finally shot past the mark to victory, at the Ship Inn, Mortlake, she was a good four lengths ahead.

Editorial Notes

MULEY HAFID, once Sultan of Morocco, sulking in Madrid because the French have not paid him his promised pension, and that other Sultan, Wahid Ed-din, basking at Constantinople in the sun of entente protection! Muley Hafid, "Son of the Prophet," deposed for his pro-German intrigues, and Wahid Ed-din assured of his capital and his caliphate of all the Moslems, though he fought Armageddon on the side of the Central Powers to destroy the Allies! Muley Hafid, a ulema, or "one of the wise," auctioning his furniture to make two ends meet, and Wahid Ed-din secure in his palaces on the Bosphorus while his army makes a ghastly Turkish holiday in Cilicia! Muley Hafid—but why pursue the strange, the significant, contrast any further?

HABITS of thrift are commendable, and are so generally appreciated by housewives that it is certain the admonition of the new Secretary of Commerce of the United States will meet with a ready response. "Don't waste waste," is his urgent plea in calling attention to the possibility of utilizing much of the refuse that will be disclosed by the spring cleaning. Of the \$450,000,000 worth of material which he estimates may be reclaimed from the rubbish heap, paper is no small item. Paper is one of the commodities greatly needed at the present time, and every bit saved is equal to a similar amount manufactured.

A ROSE by any other name will smell as sweet, and the Dolomite country by any other appellation can never cease to be the beloved of all lovers of mountains, scenery, and fields of flowers. Venezia Tridentina is the name now that comprises the districts of Ampezzano, Trentino, and Alto Adige. Merano we recognize, with its dark archway corridors where merchandise of such quaint mountain articles goes on. Botzen is merely Botzano, though Gossensee is now Colle Isarco, and Sterzing is Vipitena; Breunabadi is Brennero and Karsersee is Carezza.

THE newest of new clubs in London is the After-Dinner Club, which, it is stated, has been formed to revive the brilliant conversation of the eighteenth century, and is to be essentially a talking club. Certainly it has gathered to itself some of the most delightful talkers of the day, but is it possible to make talking as interesting as it was when there was a dearth of talking through newspapers? Did Addison help to bring about the decline of talking as an art by his talking so wonderfully and wittily on paper?

NOW that daylight saving by action of the federal government is out of the question, at least for the time being, the United States is gaining new experience with the doctrine of state rights. That this has its drawbacks, when applied to the daylight-saving idea, is being rediscovered. When two sections so intimately related in business and finance as are New York and New England try to get along on the basis of overlapping hours, there are almost complications enough to cause serious trouble.

SLOWLY but surely a system of transportation that will make proper use of the rivers of the United States seems to be evolving. The latest feature to be proposed comes from the northwest, and suggests automobile truck lines as feeders for steamboat service on the Columbia and Willamette rivers. Carry this sort of planning a little farther, and the railroads will begin to join up with the river routes merely as a matter of self-defense.

MUCH interest has been aroused over the situation which has arisen in Great Britain in connection with the demand of the coal miners for an increase in wages. The government has offered the miners a percentage increase basis and a guaranteed minimum increase. That the miners are divided in their opinion as to this proposal is not surprising, as "payment by results" is the very antithesis of the policy of "ca' canny."

COMMUNITY singing is a phrase heard less often just now than during the closing months of the war. One may hope that its disappearance is not significant. Certainly there is now as much need for all sorts and conditions of people to sing, and almost less to sing about, than there was at armistice time. Communities may find it worth while to sing, nevertheless, for the same reason that the boy whistled—to keep up courage!

TO THE New Englander outlining possible automobile tours for the coming summer, the advancing cost of gasoline will, no doubt, add new emphasis to the always good advice, "See New England first."